Regd. No. B 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

Regd. No. B 1065

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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THE READERS
of this paper may kindly communicate their address to us. They will then realize what enormous benefit it brings to them.
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Hitler Out For Rape Of Danzig

Challenge To Triple Alliance

NO CONFERENCE, AND NO COMPROMISE

Communications Between German And Polish Silesia Cut Off

WARSAW, August 16.

IT is announced that German authorities have stopped traffic and telephone communication between Opole and Rybnik districts of German and Polish Silesia.

BERLIN OUT FOR TEST

According to the Berlin correspondent of "Gazeta Polska", it is expected that Germany will attempt to make Danzig a test of the Solidarity and preparedness of Anglo-Franco-Polish alliance within the next fortnight.

POLAND TO RESIST

President Moscicki after reviewing troops at Vilna yesterday, declared in a brief speech that army would accept any challenge and resist all forms of pressure.

POLISH FRONTIER GUARD SHOT DEAD

Danzig Senate President Meets Polish High Commissioner

WARSAW, August 16

A Polish frontier guard was shot and killed by Danzig troops on the Polish-Danzig border. The soldier was some fifteen yards on the Danzig side of the frontier and it is presumed that he had lost his way.

Herr Greiser, the Senate President, met M. Chodacki, Polish High Commissioner, for fifteen minutes this morning. This is the first time that the two had met for some weeks. Afterwards M. Chodacki departed for Warsaw —Reuter.

HITLER'S OFFER TO BURCKHARDT

Reichstag Speech Of April 28 Recalled

PARIS, August 16.

According to French diplomatic circles Herr Hitler in his Berchtesgaden interview with Prof. Burckhardt reminded the Polish Commissioner of a plan to which he referred in his Reichstag speech on April 28.

Herr Hitler on April 28 had said that he offered Poland twenty-five years' non-aggression treaty in return for which, Danzig was to be restored to the Reich and Germany was to receive a route through the Corridor to the East Prussia.

GERMANY'S USUAL GAME

Prof. Burckhardt's visit to Berchtesgaden is seen by Pertinax in "L'Ordre" as a new German manoeuvre towards a bloodless conquest of the Free City.

He says: "We believe that the appeal to Prof. Burckhardt's services only indicates a new attempt to obtain without a war the profits of a war".—Reuter.

PROTEST AGAINST POLISH NOTE

The Fuehrer is also said to have protested to Prof. Burckhardt against the tone of the recent Polish Note to the Danzig Senate about the boycott of Customs officials in Danzig.

It is asserted here that matters discussed between Herr Hitler and Prof. Burckhardt were above all questions relating to settlement of local incidents, Prof. Burckhardt being a natural link between the Danzig authorities and the Poles —Reuter.

NAZI-FASCIST "PRODUCTIVE PEACE PROGRAMME"

BERLIN, August 16.

Germany's willingness to solve the Danzig problem and other questions, including in the term "revision" by peaceful means, is again stressed in "Frankfurter Zeitung" which says: "Germany and Italy continue to have a productive peace programme. A European peace programme which wants to remove the causes of tension and, therefore, must insist from a sense of responsibility that the overdue solutions should not be postponed or rejected". A different line is taken by certain Berlin papers.—Reuter.

ITALY ADVOCATES DIRECT NEGOTIATIONS

ROME, Aug. 16.

Direct negotiations between Germany and Poland as the only way of reaching a peaceful solution of the Danzig problem are advocated in the Press with an unanimity that suggests official inspiration.

"Giornale d'Italia" says that Polish independence is not threatened and Poles have nothing to lose by negotiating with Germany, but if instead they prefer war they will be risking their whole existence and in a general war let them remember that Italy will do her duty as a member of the Axis. The democratic press speaks of possible conferences and compromises but there are rights which need no conference and which must be satisfied.—Reuter.

NAZI HONOUR AT STAKE?

Hitler-Goering Talks Over European Situation

BERLIN, Aug. 16.

Herr Hitler discussed the latest phases of the European situation to-day with Field Marshal Goering and Herr Himmler, who were called to Berchtesgaden to congratulate the Fuehrer on the twenty-fifth Anniversary of his enlistment in the army as a volunteer.

Well-informed quarters here state that to-day's meeting between Herr Greiser and M. Chodacki was confined to technical matters and did not touch the political angle of the Danzig question as a whole.

NO SECOND VISIT?

There is no confirmation here of the rumours that Prof. Burckhardt is to pay a second visit to Herr Hitler.

"NO COMPROMISE" SLOGAN

"No conference and no compromise" on Danzig was the watchword handed out to German leader-writers to-day.

NAZI HONOUR AT STAKE

Political quarters say that Germany would consider a conference to discuss technical details of handing back Danzig but never a conference to discuss whether it should be handed back. It is declared that Germany's honour is at stake and Danzig must return without compromise. —Reuter.

"WITH OR AGAINST BRITAIN"

BERLIN: August 16.

The daily recital in the Press of alleged anti-German atrocities in the Corridor continues and the Corridor and the Danzig problems are gradually being welded into one single question.

"Deutsche Allegemeine Zeitung" in a typical comment declares: "We shall accept no foreign definitions of German 'Lebensarum.' We shall not make other countries the judges of our vital issues, as they are not only economic issues, but also questions of honour. The Corridor is incompatible with German honour."

WITH OR AGAINST BRITAIN?

Dr. Goebbels' paper, the "Angriff" says: "We do not care a rap about negotiations. We do not dream of abandoning our demands for 'Lebensarum.' That is true not only for problems which must be solved in Europe, but also for our Colonial demands. Germany proposes to create true peace in Europe and will not agree to compromises, negotiations or conferences. The Corridor and Danzig are German problems which concern nobody else. We shall create here justice and peace with or against Britain.—Reuter.

GREENWOOD SEES HALIFAX

LONDON, Aug. 16.

Mr. Arthur Greenwood, M.P., Deputy Leader of the Labour Party, had a fifty-minute conversation with Lord Halifax at the Foreign Office this morning when he was given an outline of the developments in the international situation since last he saw Lord Halifax a week ago.—Reuter.

Fight Against India Office

No Sabotage Of Provincial Autonomy

Ministers Conference Move Against Secretary Of State's Attempt

(From Our Correspondent.)

PATNA, Aug. 16.

It is understood there is a possibility of a concerted action by Provincial Ministers against the Secretary of State's attempt to sabotage provincial autonomy by imposing British Indian Medical Service men in the provinces.

The Conference of Provincial Congress Ministers will be held at Poona on August 22 for the purpose.

It is further understood that the Bengal and Bihar Governments have expressed readiness to Associate with the proposed joint action. The Bihar Ministry has also decided to fight the issue.

Amnesty For Hyderabad Satyagrahis

HYDERABAD (Deccan), Aug. 16.

The Associated Press understands that His Exalted Highness the Nizam is issuing a firman tomorrow on the occasion of his birthday extending amnesty to all prisoners at present in jail in connection with the recent Satyagraha conducted by the Arya Samaj and the Hindu Mahasabha. —A.P.

Bihar Ministry To Combat Simla 'Fiat'

Decide To Proceed With Military Scheme Even If It Leads To Their Resignation

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

PATNA: August 16.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, IT IS RELIABLY UNDERSTOOD, HAVE REJECTED THE BIHAR GOVERNMENT'S MILITARY TRAINING SCHEME. BUT THE MINISTRY, IT IS FURTHER UNDERSTOOD, HAVE DECIDED TO PROCEED WITH THE SCHEME AND IS PREPARED TO FIGHT ISSUES WITH THE INDIA GOVERNMENT.

It is reported that the India Government recently addressed the Bihar Government claiming the subject as a Central one.

IT IS UNDERSTOOD THE MINISTRY IS NOT PREPARED TO ACCEPT INDIA GOVERNMENT'S 'FIAT' AND ACCORDINGLY HAS DECIDED TO PROCEED ON WITH THE SCHEME.

A Military School will be opened after the Poojas in October. It may be added that the idea of starting Military School had the full support of Sir Maurice Hallet, late Governor of Bihar.

Political circles hold that, if the Ministry fights the issue even with constitutional deadlock and resignation, it would receive the unanimous support of all parties besides the Congress and would have the full backing of the Province and the country.

It may be recalled the proposed Military Scheme is only for physical regeneration of the Province. The Ministry has appointed Mr. Jadhav as Director of Physical Instruction. Some six months back the Ministry had already spent a lot of taxpayers' money over drawing up the scheme.

Relief To Cochin Ryots

Maharaja Gives Consent To Agriculturists' Bill

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

ERNAKULAM, Aug. 17.

His Highness the Maharaja of Cochin has given his assent to the Cochin Agriculturists' Relief Bill recently passed by the Cochin Legislative Council, and the Act came into force from to-day.

This Act framed by the Government in consonance with the majority opinion of the State represents the greatest common measure of agreement and the provisions would be of interest not only to the people of Cochin, but to the Government and people outside the State also.

According to the Act, in debts due by an agriculturist, all interest outstanding on the 17th August, 1932 shall be deemed to have been discharged, and only the principal outstanding shall be deemed to be the amount repayable by the agriculturist on that date.

Interest from 17th August, 1932 upto the commencement of this Act, on all debts including those scaled down, shall be calculated at 9 per cent in the case of public companies and 6 per cent in the case of others.

The debt so scaled down shall be payable in 2 equal instalments falling on the last day of February and August 1940. Provided that if default is made in any instalment, the whole or the balance as the case may be of the debts as scaled down with 6 per cent per annum simple interest from the date of default shall become immediately payable.

To enable the agriculturists to take advantage of the passing of the Bill, the Dewan of Cochin has appointed a mixed committee of official and non-officials.

Under this scheme, the Government will issue credit bonds to the agriculturists and receive the amount due in instalments which will prove a great boon to them, as the rate of interest will be much lower than that charged by the State Land Mortgage Bank and instalments greater. The interest will be charged only at 5 per cent.

The proposed measure would, to a reasonable extent, rehabilitate a majority of the agriculturists of the State.

TOKYO CHARGE AGAINST BRITAIN

Supply To China Of Arms Through Hongkong

TOKYO, Aug. 16.

A resumption of the campaign against the Chinese regulars and guerillas and stoppage of alleged arms traffic between Hongkong and Kwangtung is given in a field dispatch as the motives for the Japanese move along the border of Kowloon territory.

The Japanese move along the border of Kowloon territory is described in a field dispatch issued here as a fresh clean-up campaign against the Chinese regulars and Guerillas.

The dispatch says that the border region between Kowloon and Kwangtung Province was occupied by the Japanese after the fall of Canton, but they withdrew to avoid international complications.

The dispatch alleges that since then Chinese military authorities in co-operation with the British authorities in Hongkong have established an arms supply route from Hongkong to the hinterland of Kwangtung.—Reuter.

ZIONISTS CONDEMN PALESTINE POLICY

GENEVA, Aug. 16

Britain's White-Paper on Palestine was condemned as "an attack on our basic rights in Palestine and an attempt to reverse the trend of Jewish history" by Dr. Chaim Weizmann delivering the presidential address at the opening of the twenty-first Zionist Congress.

Dr. Weizmann said that he was reluctantly compelled to say that the British Government had gone back on its promises. "Great Britain, loving freedom, hating injustice and persecution, has stood our friend. We cherish that friendship and retain our regard for and faith in Great Britain in spite of the efforts made by the present Colonial Secretary and others to destroy it. Our quarrel is not with Great Britain but with those responsible for her present Palestine policy."—Reuter.

Government Offer To Charity Trusts

SUITABLE GRANTS ON APPLICATION

False Cry Of Heavy Incidence Of Property Tax Refuted By Facts And Figures

POONA: August 16.

A clarification of the position of 'Charitable Trusts' vis-a-vis the operation of the Immovable Property Tax, about which considerable agitation has been carried on by certain sections of the public in Bombay, was obtained by the Associated Press in the following interview with a high official of the Bombay Government:—

The official pointed out that "THE GOVERNMENT HAVE DECIDED TO MAKE SUITABLE GRANTS ON USUAL CONDITIONS TO ANY CHARITABLE TRUST, WHICH IS CONSTITUTED BY A LEGALLY REGISTERED DOCUMENT OR BY ORDER OF A COMPETENT COURT, AND IF IT IS FOR AN EDUCATIONAL OR MEDICAL RELIEF PURPOSE, AND IF THE TRUST IS NOT PARTLY OR WHOLLY IN FAVOUR OF THE TRUSTEES OR THEIR FAMILIES."

"At present," he added, "the Government have no idea of the exact amount which may be necessary to give adequate grants to the classes of charitable trusts mentioned above and working in areas where the property tax has been levied. In determining the amount, the financial position of the province must also be considered."

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMAND

In this connexion, the official revealed that a supplementary demand for grants for these purposes would be submitted to the Assembly by the Government.

He further declared that the statement that the Muslims in Bombay were liable to pay Rs. 40 lakhs as property tax levied by the Government was utterly wrong. He asserted that this liability was only 23-1/4 lakhs out of 104 lakhs, which was the total estimate of revenue from this tax in Bombay city. He pointed out that the proportion of the Muslims to the total population of the Bombay city, according to the latest available figures, was 18 percent.

NOT A SERIOUS BURDEN

Answering the contention that the property tax operated as a serious burden on many of the property holders, who as a class were said to be not necessarily well to do, the official recalled that the Government had remitted tax in respect of properties which in the city of Bombay were assessed at below Rs. 500 and outside the city of Bombay at less than Rs. 200.

He added, "the large number of property holders who have obtained relief under these orders will probably surprise most people. In Ahmedabad, out of 45,780 properties, the number of properties assessed at below Rs. 200 is as high as 28,923."

He gave the following figures for the Bombay Suburban District and Thana:—

Total number of properties 19,559.

Number of properties of which the annual letting value is below Rs. 200....9,592.

Similarly the figures for Bombay city:—Total number of properties 38,000.

Properties of which the rateable value is below 500 are not therefore assessed 9,950.

It may be recalled that when the Finance Bill was under discussion in the Legislature during the last budget session, the Finance Minister had stated that though the Government had exempted properties actually used for charitable purposes from taxation, they could not reject the accepted principle that the properties belonging to charitable trusts should not be exempted from taxation, municipal or provincial. He had also stated then that the Government would be prepared to consider with sympathy any applications which might show that the trust was such as deserved assistance from the Government and that its public utility activities had to be curtailed owing to the property tax.

He had further observed that relief in such cases might be given not by exemption from taxation, but by sanctioning suitable grants.—A. P.

STEEL PRODUCERS' CONFERENCE

General Discussion On Price And Production

SIMLA, Aug. 16.

Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar, Commerce Member, opened the Steel Producers' Conference in the Council Chamber to-day.

It is understood that the deliberations proceeded on general lines and representatives of various concerns were asked to relate their alleged grievances against the Tata Iron and Steel Company with regard to unfair competition.

The position of iron and steel rolling concerns was reviewed with regard to their output in the market.

The Conference is expected to continue till Friday.

DISCUSSION ON PRICES.

The Steel Producers' Conference resumed deliberations this afternoon with Sir Allan Lloyd, Additional Secretary of the Commerce Department, in the chair.

Deliberations were of general nature and a point was raised as to whether the present output of the existing concerns was above or below the actual demand of this country.

The President, it is understood, was of the opinion that the production was greater than the actual necessity of the country.

Discussions continued on the prices of cast irons and other products and the justifiability of raising the prices in order to enable the smaller concerns to have greater profit. But it was, however, agreed that the present price was sufficiently high.

The consumers' representatives, it is understood, urged the desirability of lowering the present prices.

Deliberations, it is understood, will be continued on the same line —United Press.

Showers At Ratnagiri

RATNAGIRI, Aug. 16.

There has been a welcome break from the long spell of hot days Since Monday night, the weather has been squally and over five inches of rain was recorded during the past 36 hours.

Heavy rain and squally conditions continue.

The break has relieved the severe drought and has revived the withering crops.—A. P.

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word Minimum Re. 1

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (up to 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25 p.c. on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE", if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL" will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words —Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle",—must be paid for. The management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

20. MATRIMONIAL

Wanted independent robust issueless fair Hindu widow, preferably Brahmin nurse about 30 for a healthy up-country Brahmin widower, working Bombay, aged 38, earning 300. Send photo. Box No. 12157, "Bombay Chronicle".

42 SITUATION VACANT.

Wanted Canvassers on Pay and Commission to bring work for Minerva Printing Press. Apply immediately Manager of Press, 31, British Hotel Lane, next to "Sanj Vartaman" Office, off Apollo Street.

Six Motor Lorry Drivers and a Cleaner are required by the Vile Parle Municipality for immediate appointment in their Conservancy Department. Applications stating age, qualifications, experience, etc., should be made to the President, Vile Parle Municipality, Vile Parle, so as to reach him by 5-30 p.m. on 31-8-39. (828)

Wanted Clerks, Overseers, Lawyers, Doctors and Engineers. Apply for "Terms" to Kapoor and Co., Cloth Market, Delhi. (12094)

Wanted Agency Manager on Rs. 100—20—500 p.m. for a Bank to invest loan without security to everybody Post Box 2410, Calcutta. (248)

327. AGENTS WANTED

A well established Indian Life Office of position and standing invites applications for Chief Agencies from respectable persons or firms for unrepresented areas on decent commission together with office allowance against a small guarantee. For particulars apply to Box No. 34, G.P.O., Madras. (12150)

410. PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS

Wanted: A Process Camera. Size, 10 x 12, with lense and prism. Write present condition, lowest offer to Khandar Trading Co., Denso Hall, Karachi. (12153)

HEALTH AND BEAUTY

"Betty"- Manicurist, Pedicurist, "Lintinage," 2nd floor, Arthur Bunder Road, Bombay. (12147)

595. DANCING CLASSES

Miss Yvonne Dancing Class. "Lintinage," 1st Floor, Arthur Bunder Road. (12148)

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 4-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

NOTICE

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA,

BOMBAY, the 10th July, 1939.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Imperial Bank of India will be held at the Local Head Office of the Bank, No. 3 Strand Road, Calcutta, on MONDAY, the 21st August, 1939, at 4 P.M. (Calcutta Time) for the transaction of the following business:—

1. To receive the Central Board's Report, the Balance Sheet of the Bank made up to the 30th June, 1939, and the Report of the Auditors.
2. To elect three Auditors and to fix their remuneration.

W. LAMOND,
Managing Director.
731.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that THE GOCULDAS CULLIANJI AHMEDNAGAR COTTON PRESS COMPANY, LTD., have CHANGED their Registered Office from 74-76, Bora Bazar Street Fort, to "PODAR CHAMBERS" PARSI BAZAR STREET, FORT BOMBAY on and from 17th August, 1939. All communications henceforth be addressed to the above address.

VALLABHDAS DAYAL & CO.
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents

(837)

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that THE BHURTPORE PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED, have CHANGED their Registered Office from 74-76 Bora Bazar Street Fort to "PODAR CHAMBERS", PARSI BAZAR STREET FORT, BOMBAY on and from 17th August, 1939. All communications henceforth be addressed to the above address.

PREMJI OOKERDA & CO.
Secretaries & Agents.

(836)

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that THE GOCULDAS CULLIANJI BARSI COTTON PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED, have CHANGED their Registered Office from 74-76 Bora Bazar Street Fort to "PODAR CHAMBERS" PARSI BAZAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY, on and from 17th August, 1939. All communications henceforth be addressed to the above address.

HEERJI OOMERSEY & CO.
Secretaries Treasurers & Agents

(835)

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS for the Post of an Officer of Health in the grade of Rs. 250-25-450 for the Vile Parle Municipality are invited from persons having,

(a) Medical qualifications registrable by the General Council of Medical Education, and
(b) a British Diploma in Public Health or the Degree of Bachelor of Hygiene of the Bombay University or the Diploma in Public Health of the Calcutta University, or such other equivalent Indian Diploma,

will be received by the Undersigned upto 5-30 P.M. on Monday the 11th September, 1939.

CHUNILAL D. BARFIVALA,
President,
Vile Parle Municipality.
MUNICIPAL OFFICE,
Nehru Road, Vile Parle.
Dated 15th August, 1939.

(829)

Public Notices

NOTICE

EAST & WEST INSURANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE HAVING BEEN GIVEN of the loss of policy No. 7279 on the life of the late Mr. P. Eswara Reddi, Potladurthi, P.O. Proddatur, District Cuddapah, a duplicate policy will be issued unless objection is lodged with us within a fortnight from this date.

DALAL & CO.,
Secretaries.
55, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Dated 15th August, 1939.

(831)

Re: THE JAMNADAS NURSEY GNG. & PSG. CO., LTD.

(In Liquidation).

The Official Liquidator of the abovenamed Jamnadas Nursey Ginning and Pressing Co., Ltd., (In liquidation), 125, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, invites sealed Offers for the purchase of the Gayaza and the Kibuku Ginneries in Africa jointly or separately, short particulars of which are as follows:—

THE GAYAZA FACTORY is situated in the Kyadondo District ten miles from the Kampala Railway Station, containing a Ginnery Building of burnt brick walls and corrugated iron roof and ten acres of land. The Ginnery also consists of 16 Single Roller D. A. Platt's Gins with double seed cotton opener and John Shaw's Press with wooden press box. Pump bed, Crossley Suction Gas Engine with C-type cotton seed gas producer, Ruston Petrol Parafin Engine, Electric Dynamo with switch board, Electric motor pump, Petrol Air Compressor Engine with compressor and air cylinder, Lathe, Line shaft direct coupled to the engine with necessary pulleys to drive the whole Ginnery, Platform scale, spanners, Dies, Taps, etc., etc. The Factory is situated in the best cotton growing district and has 13.90 shares in Mengo-entebbe Ginning Pool. The yearly rent of the plot of 10 acres is Shillings 400. The Ginnery has also a labour camp with 40 huts. There is also a corrugated iron seed cotton store 100' by 30' and two small seed cotton stores of brick walls attached to the Office.

THE KIBUKU GINNERY is situated in the Bugwere District 28 miles from Mbale Railway Station. The Ginnery has at present two acres of land but an application has been made to the land Office to increase the area to five acres, in which event the rent per year will be Shillings 400. This Ginnery consists of 20 single roller D. A. Platt's Gins, 1 double seed cotton opener, John Shaw's Press with wooden box, Double Cylinder H. C. Type Ruston Crude Oil Engine, Compressor with Air Receiver, Lister Crude Oil Engine Dynamo with switch board, Line shaft with necessary pulleys and loose and fast pulleys with striking gear, Drill machine, Platform Scale, Spanners, Dies, Taps, Gauges, Blacksmith's hearth and Anvil, Three Seed Cotton godowns newly built with steel frames and corrugated iron sheets 100' by 25.' One godown 130' by 25' partitioned at 100' for the storage of cotton seeds, wood-frame and corrugated iron sheets. There are eleven pucca-built cotton buying stores attached to the Ginnery, namely, 3 at Mugodas, 1 at Nyero, 2 at Noboa, 1 at Bukeda, 1 at Lwabolo, 1 at Namoshi and 2 at Pallisa. There is also recently sunk a bore hole for the supply of water for all purposes. The bore hole is fitted with well cylinder, piping and a Climax hand-pump. The factory has Indian Residential Quarters on one acre of land and sanction has been obtained to build a new labour camp and residential quarters. All other requirements of the Factories Board and other Authorities will have to be carried out by the purchaser before the 1941 Cotton Season opens.

Offerors are required to send in their sealed offers to the undersigned on or before the 15th September, 1939. The offer will be accepted with the sanction of the Court. Offerors will have to pay 25 per cent. of the offer immediately on acceptance and the balance of 75 per cent. shall be paid within one month from the date of acceptance.

The would-be purchaser would be liable to carry out all the requirements of the Factory Inspector and that of the Sanitary Commissioner or requirements of any Government or Local Bodies with regard to the Ginneries at his own cost.

For further particulars please write to the Official Liquidator, the Jamnadas Nursey Ginning and Pressing Co. Ltd., (in liquidation), 125 Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

B. K. DESAI,
Official Liquidator.
Dated this 12th August, 1939.

822.

Public Notices

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership subsisting between Purshottam Mulji and Mulji Walji (now deceased) carrying on business as Piecegoods Merchants and Importers at Mulji Jetha Market and at Meadows Street under the name, style and firm of Pudumsey Munjee had been dissolved as from the date of the death of the said Mulji Walji on 12th October, 1933 and that the affairs of the said dissolved partnership have now been wounded up and completed.

Dated this 14th day of August, 1939.

PURSHOTTAM MULJI
DEVIDAS MULJI (son of Mulji Walji now deceased).

(12154)

PUDUMSEY MUNJEE LTD.

(In Voluntary Liquidation).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that PUDUMSEY MUNJEE, Ltd., is taken into Voluntary Liquidation and that the said liquidation is a Members' Voluntary winding up by the special resolution passed at an extraordinary general meeting held on the 9th August, 1939 and that Mr. PURSHOTTAM MULJI KAPADIA and Mr. DEVIDAS MULJI KAPADIA are appointed Liquidators.

PURSHOTTAM MULJI KAPADIA,
Chairman.

(12155)

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for the construction of a Building & Sanitary works for Seth KARSONDAS VASSANJI at Naigaum Cross Road, Dadar.

Copies of specifications and tender forms can be had from the Office of the undersigned during office hours on payment of Rs. 5/- per copy.

SEALED TENDERS will be accepted upto 4-0 p.m. (S.T.) on 28th August, 1939.

The Owner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

MESSRS. MASTER, SATHE & BHUTA, F.A., A.R.I.B.A.,
Chartered Architects,
34|38 Hamam Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

(826)

Legal Notices

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY

Insolvency No. 189 of 1939.

Re: CHHABILDAS KHIMCHAND SHAH, of Bombay, residing at Dady Sett Agiary Lane, until lately carrying on business in the name of Chhabildas Khimchand Shah at Khand Bazaar: .... A Debtor.

Ex parte: BHUPENDRA VADILAL & Co. .... Petitioning Creditors.

On the 15th day of August, 1939, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed Debtor an Insolvent.

Dated this 16th day of August, 1939.

S. J. RAHIMTOOLA,
Insolvency Registrar.
(838)

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION

I.C. No. 20 of 1939.

In the matter of the INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII of 1913 and

In the matter of THE DRY ICE CORPORATION OF INDIA, LTD.

Messrs. SHAPOORJI PALLONJI & CO., a firm .. Petitioners.

By an Order, made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in the above matter, dated the 14th day of August, 1939, on the petition of the abovenamed Messrs. Shapoorji Pallonji & Co., it was ordered that the abovenamed The Dry Ice Corporation of India, Ltd., be wound up by this Hon'ble Court under the provisions of the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913, and the Court Liquidator has been appointed Official Liquidator of the said Company.

Dated this 15th day of August, 1939.

KANGA & CO.,
Attorneys for the Petitioners.
Yusuf Building,
Churchgate St., Bombay.

(832)

Legal Notices

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that WALTER LYNUS MIRANDA, of Bombay Christian Inhabitant has contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim or interest in or to the property or any portion there of by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, lease, lien, charge, possession, trust, gift, inheritance, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office in Fort Chambers, Hamam Street, Fort Bombay, within fourteen days from the publication hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any uch claims and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY:—

ALL that piece or parcel of freehold land or ground with messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Khothachi Wadi, Girgaum, outside the Fort in the City of Bombay in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 157 square yards or thereabouts bearing Collector's Old No. 204, New No. 1637, Old Survey No. 545, New Survey No. 7773 and Cadastral Survey No. 1451 of Girgaum Division and assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 1154, Street No. 44 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by Public Lane leading to Girgaum Back Road (Vithalbhai Patel Road) and beyond that by the house of Mr. Ferreira, on or towards the West by the house of Mrs. Ferreira, on or towards the South by the house of Mr. Maganlal Mehta and on or towards the North by the house of Mr. Paul Misquitta.

Dated this 15th day of August, 1939.

NANU HORMUSJI & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

830.

EIGHTH
Sensational week
Shree RANJIT's Devotional Epic
SANT TULSIDAS
Directed by JAYANT DESAI
OPERA HOUSE
DAILY 4, 7 and 10 p.m.

NEW EMPIRE
Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
LAST DAY!
PAT 'OBRIEN
WAYNE MORRIS
JOAN BLONDELL
in
"THE KID FROM KOKOMO"
A Warner Bros. Laugh Hit.

The Test of Public Taste in Music
is unerringly found in the sale of H. M. V. Records. The record Sale of Song Records from the film has unerringly proved that—
'DURGA'
has passed the Test of public Taste
BOMBAY TALKIES' RURAL ROMANCE
STARRING:
DEVIKA RANI
with
RAMA SHUKUL
ROXY
DAILY AT 4-30, 7-15 & 10 P.M.

BEGGAR PROBLEM AND EVILS OF BEGGING

Lecture By Miss Budden At Bandra Gym.

(From Our Correspondent)

BANDRA, August 14

A fervent appeal against indiscriminate alms-giving and for the concentration of funds into organised charities, was made by Mrs. Urmilla Mehta and Miss Budden at the Bandra Gymkhana when a lecture on the Evils of Begging and the Beggar Problem was delivered.

Mr. Leo Rodrigues, the Administrator General of Bombay proposed Mrs. Urmilla Mehta to the Chair. He then introduced Miss B. Budden, the lecturer of the evening, as one whose name was well known in Bombay after Miss Davis—the famous welfare worker.

Miss Budden opened her lecture by stating that the subject could be divided into two parts viz: (1) the causes and conditions of begging and (2) the ways and means of checking the evil of begging. The latter portion would occupy a lecture in itself and she would therefore confine herself to the causes and conditions of begging.

Poverty, she said, was the main cause that sent people to the streets. The influx of such beggars was mainly from the villages. The underlying cause of this migration to the town was that the villagers who would be ashamed to big in their village, would not feel so, amid strangers. She narrated the story of a whole family, who came down from Delhi via Calcutta paying their fares all along to beg in Bombay where they would be unknown.

PITIABLE CONDITION

She then described the pitiable condition of beggars—their scant clothing, the filth on their body etc., and she declared that indiscriminate alms would be further condemning these beggars to such life instead of alleviating their sufferings. "I would rather keep the anna in my pocket and have the beggar on my conscience than encourage this life."

Gruesome tales of the awful suffering child beggars were being subjected by professional beggars were eye-openers to the audience. Miss Budden described further some of the artifices employed by adults to present children in the most deformed state just to excite pity and draw out alms.

In conclusion Miss Budden pointed out that present legislation was sufficient to put a stop to this evil. Though there were the Bombay City Police Act and the Children's Act, there were many loopholes whereby the beggars could escape the law.

She hoped that as soon as the settlement at Chembur would be ready they would be able to tackle the problem more vigorously. She appealed for voluntary workers.

Mrs. Mehta spoke strongly against indiscriminate alms giving and stated that the Bombay Presidency Women's Council were straining every nerve in trying to solve the problem of begging. The Council were rousing public opinion and she hoped that such lectures would give a good response.

CLASH AT SAVANTWADI

RATNAGIRI, Aug. 16.

Ten Hindus are reported to have been injured, four of them seriously, when a party of Muslims are alleged to have attacked a party of Hindus with lathis at Gondyale in Savantwadi State.

It is stated that Chapter proceedings were going on against seven Muslims of Gondyale before the First Class Magistrate of Kudal, and some Hindus from Tendoli were summoned to give evidence.

While the party of Hindus numbering about 25 were returning home last night, a crowd of about 50 Muslims began to throw stones at them, when they reached Gondyale. The Muslims are stated to have then attacked the Hindus with sticks.

The injured persons were removed to the Kudal Hospital.—A. P.

Merchants In South Boycott Limbdi Cotton

(From Our Correspondent.)

MADRAS, Aug. 16.

A conference of merchants in South India held at Coimbatore under the presidentship of Mr. Muthuranga Mudaliar passed a resolution, bycotting cotton from Limbdi State as a protest against misrule in the State and recommending similar boycott to mills in South India

"CONFESSIONS OF A NAZI SPY"

German Consul-General Requests Ban On Film By Indian Govt.

SIMLA, August 16.

It is learnt that the acting German Consul-General in Calcutta has sent a communication to the Government of India requesting that steps should be taken for the withdrawal of the film "Confessions of a Nazi Spy" from public exhibition in India. The request is based on the grounds that the film offends German sentiment.

The film is an American production and in accordance with the usual practice was submitted to the Indian Board of Censors before being released for exhibition in the country. It has already been shown in Bombay and is advertised for its first showing in Simla next Saturday.

The film is stated to be based on a book by Mr. L. G. Turrou, a United States Federal Agent, entitled "The Nazi Spy Conspiracy in America". Mr. Turrou was one of the Federal agents engaged in the recent spy enquiry and trial in the United States and his book concerns his investigations and the disclosures that resulted.—A. P.

Ban On Issues Of "National Front"

CALCUTTA, Aug. 16.

In exercise of the power conferred by Section 19 of the Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act, 1931 the Governor of Bengal has declared all copies of the "National Front" of July 30 and August 6 to be forfeited to His Majesty's Government on the ground that the said issues contain words of the nature described in Section 4 of the said Act.—A. P.

PATHE
DAILY: 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
BERNARD SHAW'S
PYGMALION
M-G-M PICTURE
FROM SAT., 19TH
I WILL GIVE A MILLION
SUN., 20TH MORN. SHOW AT 10 A.M.
THE LAST OF MRS. CHANEY

SLOGAN
FOR THE WEEK!
SAGAR'S
SUCCESSFUL SOCIAL:
SADHANA
NOW AT
IMPERIAL
5TH WEEK
DAILY: 4-30, 7-15 & 10 P.M.

EXCELSIOR
4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
CHARLES BOYER
MICHELE MORGAN
IN
"ORAGE"
(TEMPEST)
The FINEST French Film of the Year!
PATRONISE THE EXCELSIOR CHINESE RESTAURANT.

THE CAPITOL
DAILY AT 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
4th Glorious WEEK
MERA LALL
COMPANION PICTURE TO MOTHER INDIA
with STARS of "Mother India"
DIRECTED BY:—
GUNJAL

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 17 April, 2017

BANDRA DEFAMATION CASE

Mr. Francis Low In Witness Box

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Mr. Francis Low, Editor of "The Times of India," gave evidence as a prosecution witness at the hearing of the case for defamation brought by Mr. Sanglikar, ex-Manager of the Bandra Bus Service against Sir Sultan Chinoy in the Court of the City Magistrate, Bandra.

The case arose out of a communication published in "The Times of India" and "The Evening News of India" alleged to have been sent by Sir Sultan Chinoy to the Editor of those papers containing the alleged defamatory words.

In the course of his deposition Mr. Low said,

I know Sir Sultan Chinoy. I have known him for the last 15 years. In the issue of "Times of India" dated 12th September 1938 there is a para under caption "Bandra Bus Strike Settled, Tension relieved". The complainant had also complained that the passage under the caption "Misunderstanding" under the Bombay Man's Diary in the issue of "Evening News of India" dated 12th September 1938 was defamatory. The complainant had addressed letters through his lawyers to me stating that publications Ex.5/d and 5/f were defamatory. In reply to those letters shown to me dated 21-9-38 and 23-9-38 were sent to me, and they are the same that are shown to me. They bear my signatures.

Witness Also Accused

At this stage Mr. Kanuga, Defence Counsel brought to the notice of the Court that the witness is an accused in another case in which the subject matter is the very matter disputed in this case, and so the witness might be granted protection under Sec. 132 of the Indian Evidence Act.

Mr. Patil, Counsel for the complainant stated that he had not put any questions to the witness, the answer to which would require protection for the witness and the request of counsel for the accused said the Magistrate need not be granted at this stage.

Cross-examined by the Advocate for the accused, witness said I produce the letter which is mentioned in this paragraph as having been received from Sultan Chinoy. The person who has signed this letter is designated as Manager, Bandra Bus Co., Ltd. Pencil marks deleting para 1 of this Exhibit and the first two lines of para 2 and the name and signatures at the end are not published in Exhibit 5/a. It is true that this letter Exhibit 5/i forms the basis of the publication in the "Times of India" of 13th September i.e. 5/d.

It is also true that this letter 5/i formed the basis of the publication Exhibit 5/f in the "Evening News of India" dated 12-9-38. On examining the signature on Exhibit 5/i I say that it is the signature of A. N. Chinoy but it was mistaken by the Sub-Editor for that of Sultan Chinoy. In connection with Bandra Bus Service a para appeared in the "Times of India" issue of 12-9-38 and the letter has a reference to certain statements that appeared. I got this published thinking it fair to publish from the point of view of the employer.

I now say that the statement that "Mr. Sultan Chinoy writes" is not correct, as the letter is signed by A. N. Chinoy.

Re-Examination

Q. Are you acquainted with the signature of Mr. Sultan Chinoy?

Mr. Kanuga objected to this question being put in re-examination as a question that could be put only in cross-examination. The objection was disallowed.

Questions Disallowed

Witness: I know the signature of Sultan Chinoy.

Mr. Patil wanted to put questions to the witnesses as to how he had quoted the name of Sultan Chinoy as the person from whom he received information but these questions were disallowed in re-examination as they were not for explaining anything that the witness had said in his cross-examination.

Mr. Patil claimed that the witness had turned hostile and he should be permitted to cross-examine.

Mr. Kanuga stated that Mr. Low had admitted his mistake and stated that the letter signed by Mr. A. N. Chinoy and was mistaken by his Sub-Editor as being signed by Sultan Chinoy through mistake and hence a mistake had crept in throughout and for this simple admitted mistake the witness should not be termed hostile. The replies given by the witness and his demeanour were not those of a hostile witness. No doubt the prosecution would like to test whether the signature on the letter was Sultan Chinoy's or A. N. Chinoy's but this desire could be complied by discrediting witness who had all throughout his deposition shown himself as a truthful witness.

Did Sir Sultan Chinoy at any time addressed you or asked you to correct this mistake?

Mr. Kanuga objected to the question on the ground that the question is in the way of cross-examination as it is to discredit the statement of witness.

Mr. Patil claimed to put this question stating that he wanted to elicit the fact referred to in the question.

This question said the Magistrate no doubt appeared to be a question trying to know the action taken by Sir Sultan Chinoy after the publication of his name in the disputed articles but taking it for arguments' sake that Sir Sultan Chinoy did not address the witness his subsequent behaviour in not taking action could not either establish or remove his liability in this case and so this question in re-examination seemed unnecessary.

Mr. B. K. Joshi, Diwan, Miraj (Sr.) State, presided at the second anniversary celebration of the Harijan Vidyarthi Sangh, Miraj. Photo gives a view of the gathering on the occasion.

K. K. Paknikar, B.A., S.T.C., B.T. (Bombay) Ex-Head-master, New High School, Sholapur, and Life-member, Sholapur Education Society, has just returned to India, having passed the Examination for the Diploma in Education of the University of Edinburgh with credit in Psychology, Experimental Education and Modern Systems.

New Weekly For Ratnagiri

(From A Correspondent.)

RATNAGIRI, August 14.

With a view to discuss from a fearless and independent point of view various problems which affect the inhabitants of the District of Ratnagiri, a few local leading citizens of that place have decided to start a weekly paper which will be entitled as "Ratnagiri". The paper will be edited by Mr. D. G. Kale, who was until recently connected with the "Satya Shodhak", a weekly of Ratnagiri. The paper will not be attached to any particular political party, but its policy will be thoroughly nationalist.

Seth Pratapsingh Jailed For Misappropriation

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 16

Seth Pratapsingh Moholal has been sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 3,000 fine under Sec. 120 B. I. P. C. and under Sec. 409 one year more, both sentences to run concurrently for alleged misappropriation of a lakh and a half rupees in Seth Anandji Kalyanji's Firm. Benigol, clerk of the Imperial Bank has also been awarded one year R. I. under the same section.

"SALES TAX HARMFUL"

Retail Traders Unable To Bear Burden

The following are extracts from a letter addressed to the Collector of Bombay by the Secretary of the Bombay Readymade and Order Cloth Merchants' Association.

The Sales Tax imposed on the retail traders is rather harmful, the present times of business are very bad and the traders have to suffer too much. The financial position of the general public being not good are unable to bear this new tax and besides the Landlords on whom the property tax is imposed are trying to collect the same from the traders Under these circumstances, the retail trader will have to undergo these difficulties and many of them shall have to close their business. I, therefore, humbly request you to kindly levy this tax only on the wholesale traders from whom the retail traders buy cloth and sell the same at certain price.

If, however, this tax is imposed on the retail traders it is not possible for them to increase the rates as well as the customers shall not agree to give the same, as you already know that the keen competition is going in this business and it will ruin the trade. I, therefore, on behalf of this association beg to bring to your kind notice the following suggestion for your consideration.

It will be beneficial for both the Government and retail traders if this tax is imposed in certain sum according to the volume of business they do, instead of on the daily sales for which it is very difficult to maintain accounts.

INDUSTRIES EXHIBITION IN BOMBAY

An exhibition of all kinds of indigenous Indian crafts and industries will be organised in Bombay from December 2 to January 7, 1940, at the Azad Maidan.

The Exhibition is designed to show the progress the country has made in reviving several indigenous crafts during the quarter of a century and the progress that we can still make. Goods manufactured in British India and Indian States will be on view.

The exhibition authorities have secured the co-operation of several Indian states and have on their advisory board eminent men distinguished for their services to the country. The following, among others, are on the Advisory Board: Sir Chimanlal Setalvad (Chairman); Sir Sultan Chinoy and Sir Hormazdyar Dastur (Vice-Chairman); Messrs. Jamnadas Mehta, B. G. Horniman, Meyer Nissim, V. D. Govindji, V. C. Setalwad, Seth Mohamadally Allabux, Dr. J. A. Collaco, (members).

The Exhibition is arranged during December when the city generally gets a good number of visitors: Moreover, the M. C. C. team will be touring India and matches will be played in Bombay during this period.

The Exhibition will be on a grand scale. The architecture will be ultra-modern and special coloured pavilions will be erected for prominent Indian States and well-known business firms.

The Amusement Section will be especially interesting. Two spectacular novelties the authorities hope to arrange are "Heaven and Hell", which is claimed to be the first of its kind in the world.

Particulars about the Exhibition can be had from the Secretary, Federation of Indian Industries, Ltd., Kamer Building, 106, Cawasji Patel Street, Fort Bombay.

LUCKNOW.—Pursuant to its rural development programme, the U. P. Government has sanctioned Rs. 50,000 for the purchase of bulls to be distributed for being bred in rural areas.

MISS M. KORAH, SPECIALIST IN PUBLIC HEALTH WORK, ARRIVED IN BOMBAY BY MONDAY'S ITALIAN BOAT.

FIRST AID EXAMINATION

An examination of the First Aid Class specially organised for the Bene Israel Stree Mandal in their premises at Faizal Building, Jail Road East, Dongri, by Mr. S. D. Ezekiel under the auspices of the "Jewish Centre" of the St. John Ambulance Association, conducted by Major Jacob Ezekiel, I.M.S., was held on August 5 by Dr. G S. Vazkar, L.M. & S., the following candidates are declared successful:—

Misses Rachel Aaron Ramrajkar, Hanna Solomon, Nora David, Sipora Benjamin Awaskar, Sarah Joseph Nagaokar and Soshanna Solomon Aptekar.

Reception To Nagar Graduates

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The Nagar Yuvak Sangha arranged a reception last night at the Pannalal Terraces, Bombay, in honour of the graduates of the Nagar Community who took their degrees in yesterday's convocation. The graduates present included two medical ones, one of whom was a lady.

The chief guests complained that they had to face the fear of unemployment staring in their faces after having successfully finished their education at great cost and sacrifice. Two elder gentlemen of the community advised them not to have any such fear but face the world boldly and chalk out an independent career for themselves.

FOR HARIJAN UPLIFT IN MIRAJ

Students' Union's Efforts

MIRAJ (By Mail).

Out of a population of about 27,000 in Miraj city 2,200 are Harijans. Mr. Miraji Daji Satpute, started one union called "Harijan Vidyarthi Sangh" under the Presidentship of Dr. D. S. Bhadbhade the Chief Medical Officer of the Miraj State in 1937. The aim of this institution is to try for the uplift of the Harijans. The Sangh has, within the last two years, arranged 39 lectures; encouraged and helped those students who had left the schools owing to want of finance; conducted one free reading room; arranged giving medicines and free innoculation at the time of the cholera epidemic and conducted two free schools.

The Sangh has collected about Rs. 400 by way of donations and subscriptions and spent the whole amount within the last two years for the uplift of the Harijans.

The second anniversary meeting of the Sangh was held on August 13 in the Harijan Colony under the presidentship of the Diwan of Miraj (Sr.) State. Messages from the Rajasaheb of Aundh and the Chief of Ichhalkaranji, Mr. D. K. Gosawi the Secretary of the Satara Dist. Lokaseva Sangh and few others were read. Mr. Satpute read the printed report of the last two years. Messrs. B. V. Shikhare, H. V. Nargunde, S. A. Chivate, Powar and Bodas addressed the meeting.

Messrs. Nargunde, Kore, Chivate announced their donations of Rs. 25, 15 and 10 respectively

The Diwan then addressed the meeting exhorting them to banish untouchability from the State.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE

G. I. P. Railway

(IN FORCE FROM APRIL 1, 1939).

Arrivals at and Departures from Victoria Terminus.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Calcutta Mail (Chheoki)	9 15	20 45
Madras Mail	6 00	22 00
Peshawar Lucknow (Exp.)	6 15	23 00
Calcutta Mail (Nagpur)	7 51	17.40
Madras Express	10 15	14 50
Poona Mail	10 30	17 30
Punjab Mail	11 40	18 45
Nagpur Express	14 05	21 25
Poona Fast (Pass.)	16 50	11 50
Poona Express	19 32	8 05
Allahabad Express	20 25	7 00
Deccan Queen (on Fridays only)	—	17 15
Deccan Qn. (on Mondays only)	10 55	—

B. B. & C. I. Railway

Time-table in force from April 1, 1939.

Arrivals at and Departures from Bombay Central.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 33	13 50
Delhi Express	6 00	22 15
Gujarat Mail	6 45	22 00
Kathiawar Mail	7 25	21 30
Frontier Mail	8 15 (Mon.)	21 15 (Sat.)
*The Flying Ranee Surat	9 48	15 10
The Flying Ranee, Surat	10 58	18 03
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 15	22 30
Kathiawar Express	18 45	8 45
Baroda Passenger	20 33	9 25

*If Monday is a Bank Holiday, this train will run on Tuesday.

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER.

	Arr.
Frontier Mail (on Saturday only for Homeward Passengers)	8 40

AIR SERVICES

The following air mail time table is in force in Bombay:—

London—Bombay via Poona.

Planes call at Karachi, Bhuj, Ahmedabad and Poona.

Arrival at Poona: Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday, 1 p.m

Delivery in Bombay: Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 a.m. and Sunday at 12-30 p.m.

Bombay via Poona—London.

Planes call at Ahmedabad, Bhuj and Karachi.

Latest hours of posting at the G. P. O. Bombay: Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at 6-30 p.m.

Bombay via Poona—Colombo.

Planes call at Hyderabad, Madras and Trichinopoly

Latest hours of posting at the G. P. O. Bombay: Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at 7-15 a.m.

Colombo—Bombay via Poona.

Delivery in Bombay: Monday at 8 a.m. Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6 p.m.

Bombay via Poona and Calcutta—Singapore—Australia

Latest hours of posting: Sunday, Monday and Thursday 6-30 p.m.

Australia—Bombay via Poona and Calcutta

Delivery: Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday 11 a.m.

Bombay via Poona and Calcutta—Hongkong, China and Japan

Latest hour of posting Monday and Thursday 6-30 p.m

Hongkong—Bombay

Delivery: Tuesday and Saturday 11 a.m.

The air services of the Air Services of India, Ltd., between Bombay and Kathiawar and between Bombay, Poona and Kolhapur have been suspended on account of the monsoon.

DON'T COUGH ALL NIGHT

TONIGHT

No Need to Let a Cough Keep You Awake... Stop it Quickly

Even the most stubborn, hacking cough yields to Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. Chamberlain's gives quick relief to inflamed areas, breaks up congestion and clears air passages, permitting you to breathe more freely. Chamberlain's is free from harmful drugs . . . it is pleasant to take . . . suitable for all the family.

Don't spend another sleepless night with a cough. Buy Chamberlain's today . . . to stop that cough tonight.

Z39

CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY

The CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE: ESPLANADE Rd FORT, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES AND PAY OFFICES THROUGHOUT INDIA.

Authorised Capital	... Rs.	3,50,00,000
Subscribed Capital	... Rs.	3,36,26,400
Paid-Up Capital	... Rs.	1,68,13,200
Reserve & Other Funds	... Rs.	1,01,47,000
Deposits as at 30-6-39	... Rs.	32,74,84,000

DIRECTORS.

Sir H. P. Mody, K.B.E., CHAIRMAN. The Rt Hon'ble Nawab Sir Akbar Hydari, Kt., P.C., Ardeshir B. Dubash, Esquire. Haridas Madhavdas, Esquire. Dinshaw D. Romer, Esquire. Vithaldas Kanji, Esquire. Sir Dossabhoy H. Bhiwandiwala. Noormahomed M. Chinoy, Esquire. Bapuji Dadabhoy Lam, Esquire. Dharamsey Mulraj Khatau, Esquire.

LONDON AGENTS:—Messrs. Barclay Bank Limited and Messrs. Midland Bank. Limited.
NEW YORK AGENTS:—The Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.
PARIS AGENTS:—The Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.
BERLIN AGENTS:—The Deutsche Bank.

Banking Business of every description transacted on terms which may be ascertained on application.

H. C. CAPTAIN, Manager.

(Established—December, 1911)

Selling Representatives:

Messrs. FULCHAND & SONS, 373, Sheikh Memon Street, Bombay.

(1) Messrs. HARBANS LAL & SONS, New Cloth Market, Bunder Road, Karachi.

(2) Messrs. HARBANS LAL & SONS, Inside Panchkuva Gate. Ahmedabad.

Stockists:—

1. BOMBAY SWADESHI CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Western India Building, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road.
2. THE CAWNPORE MILLS DEPOT, Churchgate Street, Bombay.

Press Workers' Union

Meeting of the Managing Committee of the Lal Bavta Press Kamgar Union was held in the Office of the Union on Monday, at 9 p.m. Mr. D. R. Modak, the President of the Union was in the chair.

A programme to enroll 5,000 members during the year was chalked out and a meeting of the general body of the union is to be convened on Sunday next. It was also decided to hold the third session of the all-India Press Workers Federation in Bombay in December next.

A resolution expressing sorrow at the sad and premature death of Mr. R. D. Pavar, one of the organisers of the Lal Bavta Girni Kamgar Union was passed unanimously.

Anti-Prohibitionists' Expectations Belied

Thana Takes Prohibition Calmly; No Increase In Crimes And No Clashes

(From Our Correspondent).

THANA, August 15.

Contrary to the expectations of anti-prohibitionists, Thana has acquitted itself well. It has taken Prohibition calmly and things have now almost settled down.

The last fortnight showed no increase in crimes no clashes with the authorities and the general behaviour of the public in "addict localities" has been quiet and orderly. There has been no brisk demand for permits.

Upto now, it is understood, six cases of unauthorized possession of opium, charas and liquor have been reported from the Thana prohibition area. Strict vigilance by the police is maintained over buses and cars entering the area.

A trip to Kalyan and Bhiwandi on Sunday last revealed that since the advent of Prohibition in Bombay, these places accessible as they are in two hours' drive from Bombay, have become a veritable paradise of the boozers. Hundreds of persons had been to Bhiwandi by the regular bus service and made themselves "off" with the liquor, and many of them had to stay in the town for want of buses.

Excitement In Bhiwandi

Scenes of wild excitement were witnessed round the country liquor shop in the heart of Bhiwandi Town. The Divisional Officers from Thana, Messrs D. B. Tamhane and N. T. Kelkar had been to Bhiwandi last Sunday with a loud speaker bus improvised by the Bombay Central Prohibition Board. On their way, they addressed the villagers from Kashali, Kalher and Purna on the outskirts of the Prohibition area and beyond the creek.

In Bhiwandi tour Messrs. Tamhane and Bhagwati Sharma addressed a meeting of about 1,500 persons. The people requested the Thana Board to approach the Government for the closure of liquor shops during the week-ends to avoid the on rush of the "devotees of Bacchus" on Sundays and holidays. Bhiwandi, a big industrial town, being outside the pale of the Prohibition area, and within easy reach of Bombay, the conductors of the Bus services plying direct from Bombay are doing a roaring trade during the week-ends.

Drunken Brawls

Last Sunday witnessed numerous drunken brawls and orgies. Thirteen persons, it is reported, have been removed to the Bhiwandi Hospital for treatment of alcoholic excess and minor injuries. But for the good "bandobast" by the police at several prominent places in the town, the boozers, and they were legion, would have committed greater excesses.

Kalyan has a similar tale to tell. During the week-ends and also daily, the night 'down' locals are full of parties of drunkards many of them drawn from respectable middle classes Hindus and Parsis, proceeding to Kalyan to satisfy their thirst for the forbidden liquor. They, as is the case with many, make a stay there on Saturday nights, give themselves up completely to drink on Sunday and reach Bombay, annoying their fellow-passengers all the while with their shoutings and booings in the trains.

Increase In Efficiency

Enquiries with the management in the Thana Raymond Woollen Mills go to show that since the onset of Prohibition, an increase in the general efficiency of labour is noticeable and along with it there has been also a change for the better in the general standard of living.

A Wadari woman told a pathetic tale about her husband who formerly used to return home dead-drunk but, thanks to prohibition, with tears of joy in her eyes, she said her husband now returned regularly from work and had money with him to spend on the necessities of life.

The Thana Roman Catholics who were, it is reported, loud in their support of the prohibition scheme have suddenly turned a somersault and taken to harassing those from their fold who are confirmed prohibitionists and co-operating with the Thana Prohibition Board. It is hoped wiser counsels will prevail among their ranks.

It is rumoured that a large quantity of liquor is being imported in Koliwadas on both the sides of Railway lines, through country machwas and sold clandestinely between the hours of 6 and 12 at night. The Excise Department would do well to keep a patrol launch to detect smuggling and keep a strict guard over the Thana Creek between the Kalwa Bridge and the Customs House. The matter has, it is understood, been reported to the District Superintendent of Police by the local Prohibition Board, but no action seems to have been taken so far.

"Liquor Not At All Food", Says Dr. Vengsarker

A prohibition Propaganda meeting accompanied by a magic lantern lecture by Dr. S. W. Patil was arranged at the VIDYADHAR HALL, Cadel Road, Dadar, on Friday the 11th instant, when Mr. Raghunath Sabaji Kulkarni presided. Dr. Vengaskar in his opening speech impressed upon the audience how the time was opportune to make a propaganda amongst the public at a time when the Law of Prohibition had come into force.

He brought home to them the fact that liquor is not at all a food inasmuch as it does not support life in the absence of real food. It also does not give strength to the body but overpowers it on the contrary.

He also proved that wine is not at all essential during delivery or confinement. It does not give strength to the heart or help in heart diseases as it only stimulates the heart in a reflex way and not through the blood. Above all it is a poison to the brain, the chief organ of the human system, which it depresses and hence it should not be taken by normal persons. Mr. Madiwale, the Subdivisional officer exhorted the audience to keep aloof from bewitching influence of the drink evil, for the betterment of society and for improving the lot of those that have so long suffered from the evil. Dr. Patil then gave a very effective magic lantern lecture depicting the drink evil and stressing upon them the point that how good it was for them to have removed the evil influence of drink by supporting prohibition and its law. A resolution was unanimously passed supporting Prohibition and a Sub-divisional Board was appointed.

ON THE AIR!

Bombay—I Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc|s)

8 a.m. Keep Fit! 8-30 Man-ki-Mail-Utar. 8-40 Sweet Sarinda. 8-45 Baswaraj of Hubli. 9-5 Juthika Roy. 9-20 S. Parsekar. 9-30 Allah Rakhibai. 9-45 Recitations from Hindustani Poems by S. Ahmed. 9-50 A I R Quartet.

12-30 p.m. Marathi Pad. 12-40 Gujarati Garbas. 12-50 Sindhi Songs. 1 Market rates. 1-10 Mutual Understanding. 1-25 Dwaram Venkataswami Naidu. 1-30 Music. 2-30 Musical Prelude. 2-35 Maratha Army, by Prof. D. V. Potdar, B.A. 2-50 Some Indian Ragas. 3 Enchanted Chair. 6 Amrit Purohit. 6-10 Mammu Khan. 6-15 Teen Dugane. 6-25 Baswaraj. 6-45 Gauri on Sarod. 6-50 Amrit Purohit. 7 Sawan Ayo (Gujarati). 7-15 Allah Rakhibai. 7-30 Commercial News. 7-45 Dinanath Rao Mangeshkar. 8-15 Ap ka Khat Mila. 8-30 Deepak aur Patang. 8-40 Baswaraj. 8-55 Talk of Town. 9 News in Hindustani. 9-15 News in English. 9-35 Harmonists (with Guitar). 9-45 Matters of Moment, by Sir Stanley Reed (from B B C). 10 Benny Goodman Orchestra. 10-30 Epilogue.

Bombay—II Programme

31.4 metres (9,550 kc|s)

8 to 10 a.m. and 12-30 p.m. to 3-15 As in Bombay 1.

61.48 metres (4,880 kc|s)

6 p.m. to 9-35 As in Bombay 1. 9-35 Flute (with Tambora and Tabla). 9-45 Pilu-ki-Jhamak. 9-55 Dinanath Rao Mangeshkar. 10-30 Epilogue.

Trichy Programme

397 metres (753 kc|s)

2 p.m. Clarionet. 2-15 Many Voices. 2-45 Melodies from Screen. 6 For Villages. 6-30 Salem G. Desikan: Vocal. 7 Enslaved Mind, by L. Krishnaswami Bharathy. 7-15 Shrimati Lalita Venkatram: Veena and Vocal. 7-45 G. Desikan of Salem: Vocal. 8-30 Records. 8-45 Shrimati Lalita Venkatram: Veena and Vocal.

Delhi—I Programme

338.6 metres (686 kc|s)

7-30 Evolution? 7-40 Khayal, Thumri aur Tappa. 7-55 Ghazal, Dadra aur Geet, Afzal Husain.

12 Noon Mixed Melodies. 1 p.m. Variety. 6-10 Umrao Singh. 6-20 Benazirbai. 6-30 Dilli Wale aur Barsat (Hindustani), by Sadiqul Khairi. 6-45 Rahimuddin Khan. 7 Saz Sangeet. 7-15 Anwarbai of Agra. 7-30 Points of View? 7-45 For Villagers. 8-30 Benazirbai. 8-40 Shahnai Recital. 8-50 Rahimuddin Khan. 9-35 Anwarbai. 9-45 Matters of Moment, by Sir Stanley Reed (from B B C). 10 Benazirbai. 10-10 Rahimuddin Khan. 10-20 Anwarbai.

Delhi—II Programme

31.3 metres (9,590 kc|s)

7-30 to 8-30 a.m. and 12 noon to 2 p.m. As in Delhi 1.

60.48 metres (4,960 kc|s)

6 p.m. to 6-10 As in Delhi 1. 6-10 Rahimuddin Khan. 6-30 to 6-45 As in Delhi 1. 6-45 Benazirbai. 7-5 Melodies from Mewar. 7-30 Umrao Singh. 7-45 Anwarbai of Agra. 8 Rahimuddin Khan. 8-10 Radio Orchestra. 8-15 Benazirbai. 8-25 Swadeshi aur Badeshi. 8-30 to 9-45 As in Delhi 1. 9-45 Tak Dhum Kit. 9-50 Styles. 10-10 to 10-30 As in Delhi 1.

Delhi—III Programme

19.62 metres (15,290 kc|s)

7-30 to 8-30 a.m. and 12 noon to 2 p.m. As in Delhi 1.

31.3 metres (9,590 kc|s)

6 p.m. to 7-45 As in Delhi 1. 7-45 to 8-30 As in Delhi 2. 8-30 to 9-45 As in Delhi 1. 9-45 to 10 As in Delhi 2. 10 to 10-30 As in Delhi 1.

Lahore Programme

6 p.m. Sain Bakht Jamal Qawwal. 6-15 Bai Saraswatibai. 6-35 Kafi on Violin. 6-45 Moharram Ali. 7 Sain Bakht Jamal Qawwal. 7-15 Qawwali. 7-25 Bai Saraswatibai. 7-35 Do Ansoo (Hindustani). 7-45 For Countryside. 8-15 Mahabir Prashad Dwedi (Hindustani) by S. H. Vatsyayana. 8-30 Kumari Shiela Rani Apte. 6-40 Bai Saraswatibai. 9-35 Law Is An Ass! By M. L. Chowla. 9-50 Sain Bakht Jamal Qawwal. 10-5 Faiz Fareed. 10-10 Bai Saraswatibai.

Peshawar Programme

(Broadcasts on 200 m. (1,500 kc|s) from 7 to 10-30 p.m., relaying Delhi programmes from 8 p.m.)

Calcutta—I Programme

370.4 metres (810 kc/s)

10-30 a. m. Lakhsahira.

12-30 p. m. Last year's favourites. 12-50 Music. 1-30 For you, Madam! 1-50 Music. 2-0 I composed this! 5-0 Variety. 6-10 For countryside. 7-0 Abdul Razak Khan. 7-40 Bengali thumri. 8-5 Music 9-10 Gilbert and Sullivan. 9-30 Rites and rituals in Hindu Home 10-0 Sateyes Bose. 10-15 Sunil Ghose.

Calcutta—II Programme

31.48 metres (9,530 kc/s)

10-30 to 11-30 and 12-30 to 2-30 p. m. As in Calcutta 1.

61.98 metres (4,840 kc/s)

5-0 to 6-10 As in Calcutta 1. 6-10 Amaresh Lahiri. 6-25 Nikhil Ch. Sen. 6-35 Biswanath Sahai. 6-45 Tarunprova Sinha Roy. 7-0 to 9-30 As in Calcutta 1. 9-30 A vocal recital. 9-45 World's masterpieces

Lucknow Programme

298.5 metres (1,022 kc/s)

6-0 p. m. Qamar Husain Khan. 6-20 Kamaleshwaribai. 6-50 Mixed melodies. 7-15 For rural areas. 7-45 Building better bodies. 8-0 Qamar Husain Khan. 8-20 Urdu readings. 8-30 Kamaleswaribai. 9-40 Overhead in heaven. 9-55 Qamar Husain Khan. 10-10 Kamaleswaribai.

Madras—I Programme

211 metres (1,420 kc/s)

4-0 p. m. Music. 4-3 Things of interest. 4-6 Our dumb friends. 4-16 Something light. 4-20 Kolattam. 5-0 Carnatic orchestra. 5-10 Shrimati Swarnasaraswathi. 6-0 Pudukottah Subramanya Iyer. 6-45 Shrimati Swarnasaraswatibai. 7-15 Hidden treasures. 7-30 Meerabai. 8-45 Carnatic orchestra. 8-55 Girth control. by Sir T. Vijayaraghavacharya. 9-30 T. M. Manikka Bhagavathar.

Madras—II Programme

31.35 metres (9,570 kc/s)

4-0 to 4-30 As in Madras 1.

60.98 metres (4,920 kc/s)

5-0 to 6-0 As in Madras 1. 6-0 Bhajan. 6-10 Vamana Vakyalu. 6-20 Famous verses. 6-25 Sweetness and light. 6-35 Stars sing. 6-45 to 10-30 As in Madras 1.

Hyderabad Programme

(Med. Wave), 411 m. 730 kc/s.

5-30 p. m. Rasheed Ahmed, Dadra, Ghazal. 5-50 N.S.B.S.S. orchestra, 'Naghma-e-Deccan'. 6-0 to 6-30 For children. 6-30 Hirabai Barodekar, Khayal, Thumri and Pud. 7-10 "Blessings of reign of present Nizam". 7-25 Rasheed Ahmed Ghazals. 7-45 Hirabai Barodekar, Ghazals. 8-30 Record. 8-45 Rasheed Ahmed, Geet. 8-55 Musical Feature. 9-15 Hirabai Barodekar, Khayal, Thumri and Ghazal.

B B C Programme

7-30 Science to-day. 7-45 Lucky dip. 8-30 Beniamino Gigli. 8-50 Music for dancing. 9-30 News. 9-45 Matters of moment. 10-0 Pianoforte by Francesco Ticciati. 10-20 and 10-55 Sports. 11-0 At black dog. 11-30 News. 11-45 Violin by Nancy Phillips.

HE SPOKE 10 WORDS AND GOT A JOB!

The Station Director, All-India Radio, Bombay, sends the following for publication:—

"How a smart lad spoke a few words on the radio and promptly got an offer for a job was revealed lately.

He appeared one morning at the Bombay Station of All-India Radio with some manuscripts which he hopefully submitted for production on the air. It soon appeared that he had been forced to leave his father's house owing "idealogical differences" with parental opinion, and for four months he had walked the streets. Nevertheless he was still bright and full of hope.

That evening, a Friday, he was put in as "number 2" in A I R's monthly item, "The Stand and Wait", where unemployed people are given a chance to talk about themselves and their abilities before the mike.

He spoke boldly about his education and training; told everything, concealed nothing, and talked about his hopes and dreams —and the very next morning a 'phone call came through wanting to know more about him. He appeared at the address given, and was taken on immediately. His smart manner and determination to win through had been faithfully conveyed by the mike, and had created the right impression."

Around The Courts

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Strictures against the police who put up accused on flimsy insufficient evidence were passed by Mr. K. J. Khambatta in a case on Tuesday. The accused were Abdul Rashid Sayed Khan, an unknown Mahomedan and a Pathan. The Magistrate held that the complainant's story was unbelievable. It was strange that although he was in a busy locality, he did not shout if (as he alleged) he was robbed. A Police Constable was only a stone's throw away from the spot. The first information differed materially from his evidence. He did not state to the Police that the companion of the accused caught him from behind and threatened him with a knife, this was a gloss, which he put only in his evidence in Court. There were no eye-witnesses, and the only other witness called by the prosecution did not support the complainant's story.

The complainant was an utterly unreliable person, and his evidence could not be accepted.

The Magistrate continued that the Police had put up the case on such flimsy and insufficient evidence—an action which had only resulted in the accused being in custody for a month and seven days. He was told—and it also appeared from the first information—that the complaint was at first referred to court. The complainant was a petty book-seller but had styled himself as a newspaper reporter in his first information—sent letters to the Police Commissioner and also to higher quarters; and thereafter the Maharbouri Police took up the case. He was of the opinion that no matter to what quarters a complainant may send up petitions—the Police concerned ought to exercise a benevolent discretion and put up persons before the court only if they have reliable and sufficient evidence, giving reasonable ground for believing that the prosecution would end in a conviction. Otherwise their action would only mean hardship to innocent persons and, as happened in the case, their unnecessary incarceration in Police or jail custody for a number of days.

Aba Umer Hasham Umeashia, Haji Kareem Jusub and Alli Mohamed Meharalli were arrested by the Pydhonie Police yesterday on a charge of cheating and conspiracy in respect of Rs. 3,299.

The accused were placed before Mr. R. Mathalone, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon Court, when they were ordered to be released on bail.

Inquest On Khar Explosion Victims

At the inquest held on the victims of the Khar explosion, the Bombay Coroner's jury returned the verdict of death due to multiple fractures caused by the explosion of a shell which one Mubarakalli, a dealer in scrap iron was trying to open by heating it on a stove in the old Khar village on Bandra-Khar road.

The jury also added that Mubarakalli appears to have purchased the shell from a village woman who is said to have found it in a creek in a village named Oshivra.

How the shell happened to be in the creek is nearly a matter of surprise.

It will be recalled that as a result of the explosion 12 persons were injured. Mubarakalli died on the spot, while three others died in Bandra Hospital and one in K. E. M. Hospital.

One of the injured person is still lying in a precarious condition in K. E. M. Hospital.

On further investigation, it is learnt that the shell was apparently left in the creek by the soldiers who had gone there some years ago for artillery practice.

Atmaram Kashiram was stated to have been found in a drunken condition at about 8-30 p.m. yesterday at the Bombay Central Station. He was put under arrest under Sec. 120 of the Railway Police Act and removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he has been detained.

The accused was ordered by Mr. R. Mathalone, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon Court, to be remanded into police custody till August 18.

Knocked Down By Victoria

Hassan Jivraj, a bill collector, was knocked down by a Victoria on Ibrahim Rehimtulla road on Tuesday last. He was admitted in J. J. Hospital for treatment of his injuries. But he died afterwards.

A verdict of accidental death was recorded by the City Coroner at the inquest held on him.

Sutta Convictions

Bachu Tulshi, Girdharlal Ranchhoddas, Dwarkadas Dayal, Damji Tairam alias Dalme Maharaj former Manager of Bhagubhai, Kalidas Makan and Sakharam Gangaram who were arrested by Sub-Inspector J. K. Savant of the Anti-Gambling Squad on September 26 at 7-15 p.m. in a passage in the compound of Suratwalla's Building, Dhoka Galli (Phophalwadi) opposite Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade in connection with Sutta Gambling were found guilty by Mr. I. S. Haji, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon Police Court yesterday on a charge of keeping a common gaming house and being found present for the purpose of gaming (Sutta).

Several Sutta slips and blank slips of paper and Rs. 256 including marked coins were seized during the raid.

In the course of his judgment the Magistrate said:

The accused Bachu Tulsi had three previous convictions. There are two previous convictions under Section 4(a)-4-87 and the other is under Section 12-4-87. This is therefore his third offence under Section 4(a)-4-87. There are no special reasons to deal with the accused Bachu Tulsi leniently. I therefore sentence him to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

The accused 2, 3 and 4 have no previous convictions under the Gambling Act. I therefore sentence each of the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 175 or in default to under go one month's rigorous imprisonment.

Accused 5 and 6 were given benefit of doubt and acquitted.

Convicted For Keeping Gaming House

David Moses, aged 48, Motor Driver who was arrested by Sub-Inspector Chawan of Agripada Police Station on June 23 at 8 p.m. in room No. 12, first floor of Ahmed Suleiman Building, situated at Hains Road, was found guilty by Mr. I. S. Haji, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon Police Court, yesterday on a charge of keeping a common gaming house.

Some sutta chits and several blank slips of paper and twenty-five copies of "Daily News" and "Diary" newspapers, and money including marked coins were seized during the raid time.

The accused was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 150 or in default to undergo two weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

"AMEND TOWN DUTY REFUND RULES"

The Municipal Commissioner has written a letter to the Standing Committee to amend the Town Duty Refund rules so as to allow refund of Town Duty on Lissa sugar. Under the rules as at present it is incumbent on an exporter of Burra or Lissa sugar to export it, on the day on which it is manufactured if he wishes to claim refund of Town Duty on it. If, owing to unavoidable circumstances such as the breakdown of the plant or the lorry carrying the sugar to the place of export or the late arrival of the lorry at the export station, due to heavy rains or other circumstances beyond the control of the exporter, he is unable to export it on the day on which it is manufactured, his claim for refund becomes inadmissible. It has been represented that as the Municipality allows refund on locally manufactured sugar-candy within 6 months from the date of import of the sugar from which the sugar-candy is prepared, it is invidious to insist that the Burra or Lissa sugar should be exported on the same day.

While giving their opinion regarding the grant of refund on locally manufactured sugar-candy the Municipal Solicitors have stated that refund of Town Duty is claimable on sugar-candy exported from Bombay provided it is manufactured from the same sugar on which Town Duty has been paid at the time of import subject to the same restrictions as in the case of grant of refund on export of the original sugar from which it is manufactured. As the Burra or Lissa sugar is manufactured from sugar on which Town Duty is paid at the time of import, it is difficult to resist the demand of exporters of Burra or Lissa sugar for a treatment similar to that accorded to the exporters of sugar-candy.

Rangoon Free From Plague

A telegram from the Government of Burma, says that the town and port of Rangoon have been declared free from plague from August 10.

NO PROTECTION FOR SCHOOL BOARD OFFICER

High Court Rejects Appeal In Dharwar Cheating Case

The revisional application filed by R. K. Naik, formerly Administrative Officer of the Dharwar District School Board, was rejected by the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Sen at the High Court.

The petitioner was entitled to travelling allowance, according to Bombay Civil Service Regulations, at the rate of 4 annas per mile if he travelled in a hired taxi and at the rate of 3 annas if he used his own car, in the course of his duties.

It was alleged that he had travelled in his own car and yet had charged at the rate of four annas.

For the alleged offience of cheating the petitioner was prosecuted before the Sub-Divisional Magistrate who dismissed his application for stopping the proceedings under the Bombay Local Boards Act.

His appeal before the Sessions Judge having failed, the petitioner approached the High Court in revision.

In their judgment, Their Lordships observed that the protection clause was not inserted in the Act to protect an officer from the consequences of a dishonest act. If an officer of the Board was making a false bill deliberately, he could not be said to be acting or purporting to act in pursuance of his duties under the Local Boards Act.

Their Lordships dismissed the application.

Diwan Bahadur Shingne and Mr. S. R. Parulekar appeared for the petitioner and the Government pleader for the Crown.

LOW LEVEL OF DADAR PLATFORM

More Third Class Return Tickets Schemes

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

At the meeting of the G. I. P. Railway Local Advisory Committee held on the 10th August, 1939, the representative of the Bombay Municipal Corporation drew attention to the inconvenience to passengers alighting from trains on No. 1 platform at Dadar, due to the low level of the platform. It was found that the level towards the Bombay end of the platform was 2½ inches lower than the minimum standard, and this was being rectified. A member also drew attention to complaints he had received in regard to the steps of the Deccan Queen. This is being examined.

LOST PACKAGES

The Passengers' and Traffic Relief Association, through their representative, drew attention to the difficulty in practice of complying with Section 75 of the Indian Railways Act under which the Railway is exempted from payment of claims for loss of luggage or packages, where the value of contents exceeds Rs. 100, unless the contents are declared and insured. Further, if a package is insured, the weight of such package is not included in the free allowance of luggage on a ticket. The administration promised to examine the question.

THIRD CLASS RETURN TICKETS

The introduction of third-class return tickets at concession rates between Bombay and Jalgaon, Akola, Amraoti, Nagpur, Bhopal, Cawnpore, Gwalior, Jubbulpore and Sholapur for an experimental period has now been made a permanent measure. The experiment in regard to similar tickets between Bombay and *via* Cawnpore, Dhulia, Burhanpur, Khamgaon, Wardha, Pipariya, Satna, Jhansi, Banda, Damoh, Saugor Ahmednagar, Gulburga and Amalner has been extended to the 31st March, 1940.

The following concession return tickets have been introduced as an experimental measure:—

Between Manmad and Jalgaon and Nasik Road and Jalgaon, for inter and third-class only.

Between Nasik Road and Poona, Poona and Sholapur; Jubbulpore and Pipariya; Delhi and Gwalior; Delhi and Nagpur and Gwalior and Ujjain for all classes.

RESEARCH INSTITUTE FOR COTTAGE INDUSTRIES

Centre To Be Opened At Poona

The Public Relations Officer, Bombay, writes:—

The Government of Bombay considers it necessary to have an institution to undertake research work into the various problems connected with cottage industries including the improvement of the methods and implements of the existing cottage industries and a study of new industries suitable for adoption in rural areas. It is proposed to open a centre for training villagers in cottage industries at Poona shortly. In the opinion of Government research work could be very effectively done by an institution working in collaboration with that centre.

COMMITTEE'S PERSONNEL

To examine the question of organising such a research institution and work out all the details connected with it Government has appointed a committee consisting of the following gentlemen:—

Rao Bahadur Dr. D L Sahasrabudhe, D, Sc., M. Ag., M. Sc., (Chairman).

Professor K. R. Kanitkar, M.A., B.Sc., Nowrosji Wadia College, Poona.

Professor D. B. Limaye, M. A., Ranade Institute, Poona.

Professor J. A. Taraporevala, B. Sc., A.M.I. Struct. E., A.M. Inst. C. E., College of Engineering, Poona.

Mr. V. L. Mehta, Secretary, All India Village Improvement Association.

Dr. N. R. Damle, M.Sc., Ph.D., Industrial Chemist, Industries Department.

Professor N. S. Gupchup B.E., B.Sc., A.M.I.E., College of Engineering, Poona.

Dr. Damle will act as Secretary to the Committee which has been asked to submit its report as soon as possible.

DOHAD, August 16

Information has been received here from Alirajpur that Mr. Kanaiyalal Vaidya, General Secretary of the Central India States Peoples' Conference, has been arrested in the Jobat State where he went to make enquiries about certain complaints against the administration.—United Press.

BOMBAY and SUBURBS

Local Engagements

To-day

Hindu: Shravan Sud 2, 1995.
Muslim: Rajab 1, 1358.
Parsi: Aspandad 16, 1308.
Hightide: 0-58; 13-22.
Lowtide: 6-54; 19-33.
Sunrise: 6h. 20m.
Sunset: 7h. 6m.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
S. S. "Ranchi" with mails from London due at 4 p.m.

Friday, August 18.

Municipal Corporation 3-40 p.m.

Saturday, August 19.

S. S. "Corfu" with mails for London sails at 1 p.m.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

We have received from The Imperial Chemist Co., Bombay, a sample bottle of "Anti-Drink Remedy".

DIVETIA MANDAL

The Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi will deliver the inaugural lecture of the Narsinhrao Divetia Gujarati Mandal of the Elphinstone College to-day (Thursday) at 2-45 p.m. in the College Hall.

BOMBAY OBSTETRIC AND GYNAECOLOGICAL SOCIETY

A Clinical lecture will be held at 7-30 p.m. to-day (Thursday), at the rooms of the Society when the subject Inversion of uterus will be discussed.

CORPORATION MEETINGS

To dispose of the outstanding business of June, July and August Agendas of the Corporation, meetings will be held on Thursday, August 17, Friday August 18, Monday, August 21, Thursday, August 24 and Friday August 25, at 3 p.m. (B.T.).

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WOMEN'S COUNCIL

An open public meeting will be held at Green's Restaurant to-day (Thursday), at 6 p.m. when Diwan Bahadur H. Kaji, Principal, Gujerat College, Ahmedabad will lecture on Economic Causes of War.

Title: "War Clouds"—Whence, Whither and Why.

RADICAL MUSLIMS' MEETING

An informal meeting of Radical Muslim Leaguers from all over India will be held at Hamid Manzil, Delhi Gate, Delhi, on 28th August 1939 to devise ways and means for co-ordinating the activities of Radical elements in the Muslim League, and to call an All-India Conference of Radical Muslim Leaguers. Those who are in sympathy with the move are requested to get in touch with Mr. Yousuf Moledina, Moledina House, 144-Samuel St., Bombay, 9.

GURUDWARA AT DHULIA

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

A well attended meeting of Sikhs held on Sunday under the auspices of Guru Singh Sabha Bombay to, invite the attention of the collector of west Khandesh to Gurdwara of Tilauda (which is under the management of Sikh Community from sixty years) and request him not to make any kind of change in its situation (which is under consideration), because it will in every likelihood break the peace and bring about disturbances among the Sikh community.

Amusements Of The Day

METRO—"Let Freedom Ring." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Orage". Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
EROS—"Scipio Africanus." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Jesse James." Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Durga." Daily at 4-30, 7-15 & 10 p.m
CAPITOL—"Mera Lail." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Brandiki Botal." Daily at 4-30, 7-15 & 10 p.n
PATHE—"Pygmalion." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Netaji Palkar." Daily at 4-30, 7-15 & 10 p.m
WEST END—"My Eyes." Daily at 4-30, 7-15 & 10 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Sant Tulsidas." Daily at 4, 7 & 10 p.m.
MINERVA—"Tears of Love." Daily at 4-30, 7-15 & 10 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Sapera." Daily at 4-30, 7-15 & 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Sadhana." Daily at 4-30, 7-15 & 10 p.m.
LAMINGTON — "Punjab Mail." Daily at 4-30, 7-15 & 10 p.m.
NOVELTY—"Raja Shriyal". Daily at 4-45, 7-30 & 10 p.m.
PLAZA——"Bari-Didi." Daily at 4-30, 7-15 & 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"The Kid from Kokomo." Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

BARODA RIOT INQUIRY

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Mr. C. J. Pandit, Secretary, Baroda Raj Praja Mandal writes:—

"The Baroda State Prajamandal Bombay, in a meeting held on Monday, under the Chairmanship of Mr. Sankalchand S. Shah, passed a resolution strongly condemning the State policy, in winding up the inquiry. The inquiry was asked for and instituted with a view to find out the element which manoeuvred trouble at the time of the reception procession and public meeting in honour of Sirdar Patel, on the occasion of his last public visit of Baroda. In winding up the inquiry so abruptly after voluminous evidence was laid before the judges not only its purpose is frustrated, but a suspicion as regards the advisability of such a step is aroused in the public mind. It was a public question and the public is entitled to know the truth behind the whole mischief. The reasons advanced by the State are not adequate nor convincing. If the State fails in its duty, the public shall be justified in approaching judicial persons outside the state, in order to expose the mystery.

PARSI GENUINE FASLI YEAR INSTITUTION

Under the auspices of the above association Amerdad Jashan Ceremony will be performed at six p.m. to-day (Thursday), at Bai Pirozbai Wachha Agiari, opposite Petit Library, Hornby Road, and at seven p.m Mr. Padam S. M. Godrez will demonstrate, with projector and Film-slides, that 13th April falls on the Zoroastrian True Religious New Year's Day, which is connected with the Sun's entry in the real Constellation of Aries

"F" DIVISION PROHIBITION VOLUNTEERS

There will be a meeting on behalf of the Central Board of Prohibition Volunteers "F" division, in Contractor Building, Cadell Road, Dadar at 9 p.m. (S.T.) to-day (Thursday), when local speakers will address the audience on Prohibition.

LECTURE BY CZECHOSLOVAK CONSUL

Under the auspices of the Indian Institute of Sociology the first of the public lecture series on "International situation and World politics" will be delivered by Mr. Ladislav Urban, the Consul of the Czechoslovakian Republic, on "Future of Czechoslovakia" today (Thursday), in the Blavatsky Lodge Hall, at 6-30 p.m." magic lantern slides will be shown after the lecture. The lecture is open to the public.

WAGE-CUT CHARGE

Metal Workers' Reply To Crown Manager

Mr. L. V. Kondaye, President of the Bombay Metal Workers' Union writes:

The manager of the Crown Aluminium works in a statement tries to show that the accusation of the workers regarding deductions in the wages is false. If however, an enquiry is held by an impartial party, the Union will prove to the satisfaction of such authority that the workers are paid not the full wages due to them according to the rates and that a deduction of 10 per cent is made.

I am surprised that the Manager denies that there had been any negotiation. The President and Secretary of the Union interviewed the Management thrice to bring about a settlement of the dispute but it was only the unreasonable attitude of the Management which prevented a settlement of the dispute. The Manager, I am sure should realise that the workers do not consider going on strike and consequently losing wages a pleasant pastime.

BOMBAY LEAGUE OF RADICAL CONGRESSMEN

An extra-ordinary meeting of the Executive Committee of the above League will be held to-day (Thursday), at 8-30 a.m. in the office of the League (Ratilal Mansion, Parekh St. Bombay 4).

ANTI-CORRUPTION COMMITTEE FOR NASIK DISTRICT

(From A Correspondence).

NASIK, (By Mail).

The Government of Bombay have appointed Mr. Vasantrao Naik, President of the District Congress Committee and Mr. B. H. Kazi, (Hon. Magistrate) as non-official members of the Committee appointed to check corrupt practices in different departments and among public servants in Nasik District.

The other official members are the Collector of the District and District Superintendent of Police, Naisk.

POSTAL NOTICE

Superscribed Registered and Unregistered correspondence other than letters and postcards for South Africa and all correspondence for Laurenzo Marques per s.s. "Luxmi" via Madura and Colombo will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 5 and 6-30 p.m. respectively on Friday the 18th instant instead of as previously notified.

PROHIBITION IN FULL SWING

Guards And Constables Settle Down To Routine: 3,100 Permits Issued

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Officials, constables and guards in charge of Prohibition work in the City and Suburbs have settled down to routine after a fortnight's work. Two constables in uniform and several Prohibition guards in "mufti" watch with lynx eyes at every railway station day and night. Motor launches are seen patrolling the entire three-mile area in the sea in search of smugglers.

PETITIONS FOR PERMITS

The work of the issue of permits has slackened a bit, most of the citizens who are eligible to permits having applied within the first seven days of the inauguration of Prohibition. About 20 permits per day on an average are being issued to eligibles. The total number of permits issued upto Wednesday are about 3,100. Health permits total about 1,900 and visitors' permits about 110.

The special Enquiry Office at the Old Customs House has been very helpful to citizens in interpreting Prohibition rules in case of doubt. All information concerning the procedure to be adopted for getting health permits and other matters is available at the Inquiry Office.

Liquor Permits

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Till this morning 5,174 persons were issued liquor permits in Bombay

Of these, 3,085 were issued to Europeans and other foreigners. The number of forms issued under this head was 3,520.

Application forms for permits on grounds of health were issued to 3,892 persons; 1,870 permits have been issued. Visitors permits number 104.

Fifty permits have so far been granted to Parsi clerics for sacramental purposes. Sixty-five permits have been issued to the Catholic clergy for the same purpose.

So far 60 cases of infringement of the Prohibition Law have been detected.

Khar Prohibition Committee

A Prohibition Committee has been formed in Khar with Mr. D. N. Wandrekar. M.L.A., as Chairman and Mr. C. Govinda Iyengar as Vice-Chairman and a committee consisting of about 20 members.

The office of the committee is located in Khadi Bhandar (near the station) 1st Road, Khar. It is open from 8-0 to 10-0 a. m. and 5-0 to 8-0 p. m.

MRS. GILDER MOBBED BY PARSI CROWDS

Escorted Back To Car By Police After Meeting

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Two hundred Parsi citizens demonstrated with black flags when Mrs. Gilder, wife of the Hon. Dr. M. D. D. Gilder, went to Gamadia Colony, Tardeo on Monday evening to attend a meeting of the Tenants' Welfare Association.

A crowd of Parsis who were waiting in a lane leading to the Zoroastrian Clinic where the meeting was to be held rushed out on seeing Mrs. Gilder's car, raising slogans of "Boycott Mrs. Gilder."

Two Inspectors with a posse of constables from the Lamington Road Police Station arrived on the scene later when the crowd swelled and created an uproar outside the clinic as the Tenants' Welfare Association was holding its deliberations.

With considerable presence of mind, Mrs. Gilder conducted the meeting for over 40 minutes though the crowd was creating a veritable babble with the help of a few Hindus who, it would appear had been specially requisitioned to make full use of their vocal chords.

The police had to escort Mrs. Gilder back to the car after the meeting.

Air Raid Warning Experiments

The Public Relations Officer, Bombay, writes:—

The A. R. P. Officer announces that experiments will be made with an Air Raid Warning Signal in the Fort Area at 5-30 p. m. on Monday August 21. Each experimental signal will consist of up and down wails lasting over periods of two minutes.

SOCIAL SERVICE IN CITY

Dr. Manshardt Urges Need Of Training For Workers

The need for rehabilitating poor families instead of dispersing small doles and be done with them was stressed by Dr. Clifford Manshardt in a lecture he delivered on Wednesday under the auspices of the Student Y.M.C.A., on Social Service in the City of Bombay.

The lecturer surveyed at length the social service activities carried on by various bodies in the City in regard to child welfare and care of the delinquent, and uncared for children.

CREDITABLE RECORD

Through the efforts of all such bodies, whether private or municipal the death-rate of newly born babies was brought down from 680 to 220 per 1,000 of births a creditable record. There were nurseries also to take care of the children of the working mothers. Bombay had two very good hospitals to take care of sick-children. Two schools in Mazagaon and Dadar cared for the deaf, dumb and blind children. As the existing institutions and orphanages could not cope with the problem of child-beggars, the Government was building an institution at Chembur where they would grow up in a healthy village atmosphere.

Another aspect of social work was recreation in which pioneer work had been done by the Y.M.C.A. and the Municipality was also doing its bit.

Referring to the problem of the unemployed and the poor, the lecturer said, the problem would not be solved by doles given by various communal charities and the few cosmopolitan and Municipal relief centres. It only encouraged the needy person to go from centre to centre to satisfy his or her needs. The question required intelligent handling.

The efforts of the Servants of India Society and the Social Service League in the direction of social legislation were commendable.

The reclamation of the fallen women was being undertaken by several rescue homes and the Salvation Army, while the Vigilance Association looked after the preventive side of the problem.

The Adult Education Society, and the Released Prisoners' Aid Society were doing good work in their own fields.

Concluding, the lecturer opined that students should not rush to do social work without the proper equipment needed for it as a stage had been reached when only intelligent dealing of the social problems was to be expected.

Since the ushering in of Congress Governments into power Social Reforms were being undertaken with amazing rapidity. Activity was not always to be construed as progress. Sustained work was the ideal. He was of view that social reform work and political work should go hand in hand and be undertaken by the students according to their predilections.

ALL-INDIA ISSUE

Answering a question, the lecturer said that the leper problem was an all-India issue and a stalemate had been reached in Bombay in its solution as lepers who were sent back to their home provinces were found trickling back due to lack of co-operation elsewhere. Mr. Verghese moved a vote of thanks to the lecturer.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER REPORT

(From Our Correspondent)

POONA, Aug. 16.

The following are the maximum-minimum temperature and rainfall figures recorded at various stations during twenty-four hours ending 8 a.m. to-day:—

Station	Temperature Max.	Temperature Min.	Rainfall Past 24 hours	Rainfall Total since 1st June	Difference to Normal
Agra	86	78	0.3	14.5	—1.2
Amraoti	87	71	—	9.2	—9.5
Akola	93	72	1.2	13.0	—5.4
Ahmedabad	95	79	—	6.0	—14.9
Ajmer	95	82	—	2.4	—10.1
Ahmednagar	90	70	—	7.5	—2.2
Ambala	95	77	—	16.1	+0.7
Allahabad	93	80	—	25.2	+3.1
Benares	92	81	—	21.3	—1.2
Bareilly	94	81	—	17.6	—7.7
BOMBAY	87	77	0.2	39.1	—11.6
Bangalore	73	66	T	8.3	—1.4
Bhopal	86	74	0.1	33.6	—
Baroda	96	77	—	9.4	—
Belgaum	75	67	0.6	37.5	+6.8
Bahawalpore	102	84	—	1.3	—2.1
Bijapur	83	70	—	9.4	+2.4
Bellary	82	73	0.7	5.3	+0.3
Bhavnagar	94	75	0.1	8.5	—4.8
Chittagong	86	78	0.2	65.0	+11.0
Calcutta	91	78	0.5	41.0	+10.2
Cuttack	89	77	0.9	22.5	—6.5
Cawnpore	93	79	—	18.3	—1.0
Calicut	82	74	0.3	36.7	+2.4
Colombo	83	77	—	—	—
Cheerapunji	79	65	—	—	—
Cocanada	87	76	1.7	13.3	+0.1
Cochin	80	74	T	73.2	+14.5
Dehra Dun	87	70	3.1	62.1	+10.1
Delhi	88	77	0.3	10.6	—4.3
Dehra I. Khan	105	82	—	0.3	—3.7
Darjeeling	—	—	—	—	—
Desa	98	81	—	1.9	—14.0
Dalhousie	—	—	—	—	—
Fort Sandeman	99	75	—	3.3	—0.8
Gorakhpur	93	78	—	36.4	+7.9
Hyderabad (Dn.)	78	70	0.4	9.4	—5.0
Hyderabad (Sd.)	94	77	—	—	—4.7
Indore	84	71	0.1	13.4	—6.5
Jhansi	88	74	1.5	24.6	+2.3
Jubbulpore	80	75	0.1	32.3	—2.5
Jacobabad	99	81	—	—	—1.9
Jaipur	90	81	T	4.9	—9.2
Karwar	—	—	—	—	—
Karachi	84	76	—	0.1	—4.9
Kodaikanal	62	51	—	—	—
Khandwa	86	76	—	10.6	—6.6
Lucknow	91	78	0.8	24.5	+2.3
Ludhiana	97	80	—	9.3	—5.0
Lahore	97	82	—	7.1	—2.9
Lyallpur	103	82	—	5.2	—1.3
Multan	99	81	—	2.6	—1.3
Mysore	79	67	0.1	5.4	—1.1
Madras	93	78	T	3.0	—5.1
Marmagoa	78	72	2.6	56.4	—
Malegaon	92	74	—	9.7	—1.0
Mussoorie	70	58	1.0	36.8	—12.5
Mahableshwar	65	61	1.9	135.6	—61.8
Murree	66	61	—	—	—
Mount Abu	79	65	—	—	—
Masulipatam	81	74	0.2	10.7	—3.9
Mandalay	90	76	—	18.4	+7.4
Mangalore	79	73	0.2	89.1	+2.7
Meerut	—	—	—	—	—
Mercara	67	63	0.8	61.9	—20.8
Nagpur	89	73	0.2	20.2	—8.3
Ootacamund	60	52	0.3	19.9	+0.9
Patna	94	82	—	36.4	+9.9
Peshawar	101	81	—	1.1	—2.4
Poona	84	71	T	10.0	—4.1
Pachmarhi	82	67	—	—	—
Port Blair	83	77	0.1	38.5	—6.3
Quetta	95	63	—	0.6	—
Ranchi	86	74	—	38.2	—3.9
Rawalpindi	95	79	—	8.3	—6.3
Rangoon	—	—	—	—	—
Ratnagiri	82	72	2.4	91.6	+18.1
Rajkot	92	73	—	2.9	—15.5
Sialkot	87	78	—	11.8	—3.5
Srinagar	82	65	0.1	2.6	—2.5
Sholapur	88	70	—	8.1	—3.1
Shillong	76	68	1.3	41.7	+2.4
Simla	66	58	0.1	33.5	—1.3
Surat	90	78	—	12.9	—16.4
Salem	91	73	—	14.6	+4.4
Trichinopoly	93	78	—	7.4	+3.1
Trivandrum	81	75	0.3	25.9	+3.1
Vizagapatam	83	77	0.3	8.5	—3.3

T indicates rainfall of 1 to 4 Cents.

STRONG MONSOON IN KONKAN AND HYDERABAD

POONA, Aug. 16

Unsettled conditions in the north of Bay of Bengal intensified into a storm centred this morning about 80 miles South-east of Calcutta.

Monsoon has been strong in and near the United Provinces hills, in Konkan, Hyderabad and North Madras coast, and active in Bengal, Orissa and the Central Provinces.

Nearly general rain also occurred in Mysore and Malabar and local rain in east and north Punjab, while a few falls were reported in Assam, Bihar, the plains of the United Provinces in west Central India, Kashmir, Kathiawar, Bombay Dessan and Madras Deccan.

The chief amounts of rainfall were Cherrapunji, Sandheads, Dehra Dun, Hoshangabad and Marmagao three inches; Cox's Bazar, Ratnagiri, Nizamabad, Khandala and Mahabaleshwar two; Shillong, Jhansi, Pachmarhi, Dalhousie, Honavar and Cocanada one and half; Jessore, Dinajpur, Mymensingh, Mussooree, Akola, Chanda and Muktesar one; Cuttack and Lucknow three quarters of an inch. Gulmarg, Veraval and Murree half an inch; Delhi quarter of an inch.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 16-8-1939.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.075 inches

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 79.4 degrees

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 75.8 degrees

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 87.2 degrees 2.3 (above normal),

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 76.7 degrees 0.9 (above normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 84 per cent

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. WNW

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 13 miles per hour

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 194 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 27 miles per hour

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 8

Rain in 24 hours 0.23 inches

Total rainfall during the month 1.36 inches

Total rainfall during the year 39.12 inches

Weather remark: Rain.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 16-8-39

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 81.7 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read and a compensated aneroid 29.62 inches

For correction of ship's instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

REDUCING MADE HER FEEL FITTER

Lost 23 lbs. of Fat—Gained Health and Vigour

MUCH MORE ENERGETIC AFTER TAKING KRUSCHEN

You sometimes hear a stout woman say: "I should like to reduce, but I'm sure it must be very weakening." You need have no fear of that if you reduce the Kruschen way. If you have any such doubts, read the following letter, which provides a complete answer:—

"I started taking Kruschen Salts over two years ago to reduce my weight. I then weighed 9 stone 9 lbs., and had a bust measurement of 36 ins. and a waist measurement of 27 ins. Seven months after starting the treatment, my weight was down to 8 stone, my bust measured 32 ins. and my waist 25 ins. I did no special exercises of any kind.

"I am still taking a small dose of Kruschen Salts in warm water every morning. My weight is keeping down well, and I have never felt fitter in my life. After taking Kruschen I found myself much more energetic, and I became far less tired, than when I was overweight."—(Mrs.) C.C.N.

Kruschen combats the cause of fat by assisting the internal organs to perform their functions properly—to throw off each day those waste products and poisons which if allowed to accumulate, will be converted by the body's chemistry into fatty tissue.

Kruschen Salts is obtainable at all Chemists, Stores and Bazars.

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NEXT SATURDAY!
RITZ BROS. at their best in—
"THE GORILLA"
Also latest MARCH OF TIME
"THE MEDITERRANEAN
—BACKGROUND FOR WAR!"

B.P.C.C. Election Tribunal

The General Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee have issued the following under instructions from the Provincial Election Tribunal:

At the first meeting of the Provincial Election Tribunal held on Saturday, the 12th August, Sjt. Motichand C. Kapadia and Dr. Vithal Balkrishna Gandhi were appointed the Chairman and Secretary respectively of the Tribunal.

The Tribunal further decided that ordinarily they should meet on every Thursday at 7 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House to hear complaints that will be referred to them from time to time.

Four Murder Suspects Arrested

HYDERABAD, (Dn.) Aug. 14.

Four Muslims—Syed Azmatullah Hussaini alias Babu, Mohamed Azeemuddin alias Ahmedi, Mohamed Nizamuddin alias Janee and Nasir Bin Tahseer—who have been arrested in connection with the alleged murder of a Marwari, Phookarmul, in Pheelkhana in Begum Bazar on the afternoon of 29th July during the recent communal riots, were remanded yesterday to the Central Jail custody when the police, after the completion of their investigations, produced them before the Chief City Magistrate. The Magistrate, in granting the remand into custody, ordered the police to file the challan on 15th August.

ECHO OF JULY 9 PROTEST

Participators Not To Express Regret

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

A decision not to express regret for participating in the demonstrations of July 9 is understood to have been taken by a number of Congressmen who met last night.

They received notices from the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee asking if they are prepared to express regret for participation in the demonstrations.

Prominent among them are Mr. K. F. Nariman, Mrs. Maniben Mulji, Mr. Rajaram Panday, Mr. G. Adhikari and Mr. J. R. Shastry.—United Press.

BOMBAY GETS LIGHT SHOWERS

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

There was a slight improvement in weather conditions today. There were occasional light showers and a small drop in the temperature. But still the rainfall total till now is nowhere near the normal—the deficit is 11.57 inches.

It is not expected that there will be anything more than light showers this night. From 7 p.m. there have been moderate showers here and there lasting for a few minutes at a time

Both the maximum and minimum temperatures were two and one degree above normal, though as night advanced it became refreshingly cooler.

ATTACK ON CIVIL LIBERTY OF PEOPLE

Sirohi Protest Against Public Societies Act

(From A Correspondent)

SIROHI (By Mail).

A meeting was held and a procession was taken out on the evening of the 12th instant to protest against the Sirohi Public Societies Act which has come into force in the State. August 12 was announced as a 'Protest Day' throughout the State. As the day advanced, people from surrounding villages also began to throng Praja Mandal premises. The procession with flags and placards started at about 6 p.m. and after passing through all the prominent roads and streets in the City terminated at Kanak Vas, where a meeting was held before a huge gathering of nearly 3,000 persons. Shree Gokulbhai Bhatt presided.

A resolution condemning the Public Societies Registration Act, as a blow on the fundamental rights and civil liberties of the people and requesting His Highness to withdraw it immediately was unanimously passed.

Reports are pouring in from other parts of the State and outside places where similar protest meetings were successfully held.

JAFFER SULEMAN MUSLIM STUDENTS' HOSTEL

Benefit Show Of "Thokur"

The West-End Cinema will give a benefit show of "Thokur" at 10 p. m. on Friday (To-morrow) in aid of Jaffer Suleman Muslim Students' Hostel when Mr B. N. Karanjia, the Mayor of Bombay, will preside.

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: THURSDAY, AUGUST 17, 1939

CONVOCATION ADDRESS

Mr. R. P. Masani's Convocation address to the new graduates of Bombay University was both scholarly and practical, befitting one who is both a scholar and a practical man of affairs. By making independent but disciplined thinking his main theme he made his address impressive both to the public and the graduates stepping out of the portals of the University into a larger life. At a time when almost everything is receiving shocks of revolution some reference to the basic ideals of education was inevitable. And so we find the Vice-Chancellor expatiating on the familiar theme of the comparative merits of culture and utility or living and livelihood as ideals of education. He brings out the distinction vividly by quoting Lord Brougham and William Cobbet. The former looked forward to the day when the poor man in England, after the labour of the day, would refresh himself by reading Bacon, but Cobbet preferred the time when every man in England could eat bacon. The controversy is now practically ended as most educationists agree that education must enable a person to earn his bread as well as impart to him as much culture as may be possible. Mr. Masani rightly stressed the difference between life and livelihood. It is equally necessary to stress the distinction between culture and pedantry.

Independent Thinking

Mr. Masani was at his best when he passionately pleaded for independent thinking. Addressing himself particularly to the new graduates, he said: "The highest gift which a University can impart to you is that disciplined thinking and understanding which go to form not only a strong intellect but also a strong character, and it is character, singleness of purpose and manly spirit more than the ability to win a prize, or to secure a degree or a diploma, that count." And turning to the special needs of India at the present time, he pointed out that what India needs most to-day is: "A growing class of intelligent, independent, high-toned men and women who can see clearly for themselves what is to be urged on both sides of a question and be helpful in promoting mutual understanding and creating an informed public opinion." But, unfortunately, as Mr. Masani himself remarked, many Indian professors do not encourage independent thinking. Moreover, independent thinking becomes extremely difficult when all thinking is done in a foreign language and when rigid examinations dominate the entire field of examination.

Rights Of Minorities

Mr. Masani also warmed young men against confusing independent thinking with undisciplined thinking and with defiance of constituted authority. While he would put no limitations on the freedom of thought, he clearly defines the necessary limitations on the independent action of an individual or a minority group when such action comes in conflict with the will of the majority. In the case of such a conflict, he says, the minority must, except in very rare, cases, bow to the will of the majority, and seek to convert the latter through persuasion and agitation. If, however, "the majority seeks to impose its will on the minority by restraining the freedom of the people to hold meetings, or to make speeches, or to oppose in the public press the policy of the authorities for the time being, the resistance of the minority may take the form of a breach of law.' This is a fair way of reconciling the rights of the minority and the majority. Self-expression or self-defence is certainly a right of a minority, and it must be exercised when the majority seeks to tyrannize over the minority or does not give due respect to its wishes and views. But, as Mr. Masani pertinently observes, self-defence is no defence if it degenerates into rowdy "shocking demonstrations," and "the self is not worth expressing or defending unless self-mastery comes first."

Why Not A Law Court?

In the discussion in the Bombay Legislative Assembly on Government's action in demanding a security from the publisher of the "Sawadhan" and the keeper of the "Laxminarayan Press," the point made out by Mr. Munshi, Home Minister, was that the articles published by the paper were objectionable as being calculated to encourage violence and that, therefore, action had to be taken under the Press Emergency Powers Act. But if the Government appreciate the view that it is not enough to do justice but that the people should feel that justice is done, action should have been taken in a court of law. Merely to assert vehemently that the articles are objectionable is to beg the question, as it is for the law court to decide whether the articles are objectionable. Government's action is not the less executive because it was recommended, as Mr Munshi pleaded, by their Legal Adviser. Mr. Munshi asks why the aggrieved paper should not take the case to the High Court. But the Press Emergency Powers Act, like all similar measures, gives drastic discretionary powers to Government and so long as Government are within the letter of the law, it is not easy for the High Court to decide against Government, even if they have taken unfair advantage of their powers.

It is for this reason among others, that Congress has declared all these Emergency Powers Acts as lawless laws and has pledged itself in its election manifestos to get them repealed as early as possible. The pledge is not subject to any reservation or condition. Nor is there any emergency now to justify the enforcement of the Press Emergency Powers Act, which was condemned by the Congress as lawless even in more troublous times. It is the duty of a Congress Government to make it a dead letter. To enforce it in preference to normal laws is to flout or evade a solemn pledge.

Warning Or Comouflage?

What is the significance of the London "Times" article on the "Peace Front?" Is it a grave eve-of-war statement of the policy and objectives of the Peace Powers, a reply to Salzburg, but with the knowledge that the conditions will not be accepted by the Axis Powers "before 'the next war'?" If this were so, the article would be welcome as a solemn declaration of British determination to face obligations and fight, however distasteful it might be—although the terms are incomplete and glaringly ignore a number of Axis robberies that must be restored, for instance, Austria and Albania. Or is it merely a verbal camouflage to obscure the immediate present, that is, the Danzig Round Table Conference? The "Times" declares rather carefully that Britain would go to war to protect "the independence of Poland". Is an assault on the status of Danzig an assault on Polish "independence"? This question Britain has always avoided.

Future Of Indian Railways--II

PRACTICAL suggestions for making them more popular and paying.

By J. F. M. COELHO

It cannot be said of our Railways that they have taken sufficient initiative in the establishment of feeder services. The blame cannot, perhaps, be laid entirely at their doors and there is at least one instance where the Railway Board have rejected a most promising project put forward by one of the Railways. The Chairman of the B. N. Railway—for this was the Company involved—referred in the following terms to the episode at the last General Meeting held in London: "Running close to our line from Raipur to Vizagapatam is a plateau about 2,000 feet high, with an area of 150 miles long and about the same width. The plateau has excellent soil, good rains and will grow anything. We made a survey for a branch line to this area. The cost of a Railway was prohibitive, about 150 lakhs. Our proposal was to make a road to be worked by motor lorries as a feeder to our Railway at a cost of only a few lakhs. The proposal was turned down." This attitude of the Railway Board, which had no ostensible reasons to support it, seems to be most unreasonable, judging from the facts of the case, and it is hoped that it will not be adopted in future.

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In this connection, special reference must be made to the Hyderabad State which has succeeded in bringing about a harmonious blending of road and rail transport. A huge fleet of motor buses is maintained with the object of connecting all the outlying towns and districts with the important Railway stations, and no less than two million miles are annually covered by these vehicles. One cannot also overlook the attempts made by the N. W. Railway three years ago to persuade the Nishat Bus Service to act as their feeder by carrying passengers between the Gujranwala Railway Station and interior market towns. Recently, they were instrumental in floating what is called the North Western Transport Company, Limited, in which they have acquired a controlling interest by purchasing the majority of shares. This Company's buses are to run over specified routes and operate to regular timings. The working of this experiment is being closely watched, and if it proves a success—there is no reason why it should not—other Railways should strike out in similar directions. Already the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway are preparing to embark on a scheme akin to that of the N. W. Railway.

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A word to those who advocate the rapid development of roads in India. In their anxiety to see India covered with a network of communications, they are apt to overlook the very existence of the Railways and thus create purely competitive modes of transport. Care should be taken not to construct highways parallel to and in areas already served by the Railways. Efforts should primarily be directed towards the linking of undeveloped tracts and isolated villages with the larger towns and cities. The cheapest and most economical way of bringing this about is by laying macadamised roads from the areas concerned to the nearest railway stations, so that heavy expenditure on unnecessarily long roads is saved. As such arrangements definitely benefit the Railways by serving them with increased traffic, it is reasonable that they should contribute a fixed proportion of the expenses involved in constructing and maintaining those roads. This is one of the most effective methods of fostering road-rail co-ordination.

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Proceeding further with the subject proper, it seems that railway travel is not as popular as it should be. In foreign countries railways spend substantial sums in advertisements with a view to drawing the attention of the public to places of interest. In India, little has been done to keep before the people the attractions of country-wide travelling: anyway, the State Railways have accomplished less in this respect than the Company-managed systems. The Railway Board have opened their eyes to this unsatisfactory state of affairs and have decided to increase advertising in the vernacular press, with special reference to places of pilgrimage or historical interest.

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What is wanted, however, is a judicious employment of all the modern methods of propaganda for giving the widest publicity to the various amenities offered by the Railway. Even the provision of small comforts to passengers in the shape of additional waiting halls or better furnished refreshment rooms should promptly be brought to the notice of the public as they have the effect of rendering railway travel more attractive. Every station must be equipped with a complaint book, so that the travelling public may have opportunities of bringing their grievances to the notice of the authorities. Close contacts should be established with the commercial community by inviting their suggestions and acquainting them with all the facilities that can be offered to them. Circular letters will serve this purpose admirably imparting, as they do, more detailed information on various topics than is likely to be conveyed by a mere newspaper advertisement. The services of advertising consultants may be profitably availed of, as publicity, with their guidance, can be carried on in the right directions, involving no financial wastage. After all, the goodwill that is built up by a well arranged advertising campaign is of inestimable value.

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Holiday excursions in the proper seasons and to selected places would do much to increase the earnings of the Railways. The B. B. and C. I. Railway have been conducting tours to some of the beauty spots of Northern India, all the arrangements being undertaken by one of the tourist agencies. Such inducements should be offered by other Railways as well by running regular upper and lower class "holiday specials." No effort should be spared to see that such trips are most satisfactorily organised, so that ever increasing numbers may be inclined to take advantage of them. The income derived from foreign tourist traffic is considerable, but it can be augmented by the promise of substantial reductions in fares to overseas sightseers as is being done by most of the railways in Europe.

Much has been written and

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 3).

The Bose Affair

Spiritual Versus Physical Rearmament

By N. H. PANDIA

I am one of the rank and file of Congressmen and I see no reason to run into hysterics because Shri Subhash Chandra Bose has been debarred from holding office in Congress for a period of three years. The Working Committee has done a service to Shri Bose in that it has removed the shackles from his feet, so as to permit him to proceed with his programme, untrammelled by the duties and responsibilities of office.

To hold office of responsibility in the Congress organisation and at the same time, to go counter to and to appeal to other Congressmen, to go counter to the resolution and programme of the official body in Congress, seemed to many, though apparently not to Shri Bose, not only embarrassing, but improper. It was not easy to understand how an officer, whilst holding his office, could himself disobey or incite others to disobey, the orders passed by a superior authority. If Shri Bose has dealt with this important aspect of the matter, in his speeches, I have missed it and I shall be glad to be corrected.

NO ANTITHESIS

However, Shri Bose has been now extricated by the Working Committee from the position in which he had placed himself. The question remains, whether there is any substance in the new line of action to which Shri Bose seeks to convert Congressmen. As far as I can gather, he wants Congressmen, not to be "constitutional", but to be 'revolutionary". There is no necessary antithesis between the two, but for the sake of argument, let it be conceded that there is. Let it further be conceded that it is better to be "revolutionary" than to be "constitutional". What is the meaning of "revolutionary"?

A revolution, in politics, means a fundamental change in political organisation, or in a Government or constitution; the overthrow or renunciation of one Government, and the substitution of another by the governed. Congress is pledged to bring about a fundamental change in the political organisation and Government and constitution in the country. Therefore, Congress also is a revolutionary body.

The difference between the Congress and Shri Bose resolves itself then, into the "method" of bringing about the revolution. On behalf of Congress, it is stated that the methods already adopted by it are revolutionary. Shri Bose says, they are not, or not sufficiently revolutionary. It is for the public to judge whether the methods adopted by Congress to bring about a revolution, are or are not sufficiently revolutionary.

What are those methods? Briefly, they are of a two-fold nature: one, "que" the people, and two, "que" the Imperial Government. Mark the order in which the two items are placed. Congress considers that of the two, the methods adopted by it in regard to the people, are more important than those adopted in reference to the alien Government. Why? Because it considers that the measure of the effect to be produced on the alien Government, is limited by the strength of the people. People weak and attack on Government; result—nil. People strong and pressure on Government—Government must yield to the popular will. That is the Congress formula.

CONSTRUCTIVE DIRECTION

How then is the popular will to be made strong and effective? The answer of Congress is—by making the nation, united; by inducing Hindus and Muslims, and all other communities to stand together; by making the people healthy in body and mind; by educating the people; by guiding them into the path of truth, self-defiance, fair dealing and toleration between man and man. It is considered by Congress that these ends, and the methods that are being adopted for achieving those ends, are truly revolutionary and that there is a very, very great deal to be done in that direction, (whilst not neglecting to bring moral pressure on and conviction to the Imperial Government, to the extent that under the circumstances is possible.)

Shri Bose apparently attaches lesser importance to educating the people in the path of democracy. He believes that the people are already sufficiently trained or that they will receive their training in the course of their

(Continued on Page 12, Col. 5).

Frankly Speaking

An Interesting Analysis

In view of the war danger, the study by Reuter's Military Expert of the land forces of the countries likely to be involved is highly interesting. The analysis does not refer to naval and air forces. But while the Axis Powers are perhaps stronger—at the present moment—in the air, the marked superiority of the democratic Powers on sea more than makes up for their aerial weakness. Land forces are more or less evenly balanced. But this even balancing is only in respect of the relative figures of the armies. The analysis ignores one very important difference between the two camps; the Axis have the well-known "Fifth Column" in every one of their countries which will practically immobilise a large number of their troops thus giving a distinct superiority to the democracies even on land. The advantage, even as the situation is at present, lies, therefore, definitely with the democracies—even with the entry on the other side of Japan which China has virtually neutralised. And if Russia comes in the Axis Powers will be a defeated group from the very beginning of the war.

Danzig Conference

Efforts are being made in London and even by Doctor Burckhardt himself to explain away the League High Commissioner's intervention in the dispute over Danzig. Dr. Burckhardt's visit to Herr Hitler need not, it is now urged, be invested with any importance. He discussed nothing beyond actual facts with the Fuhrer or even with Lord Halifax. The disclaimer is certainly a tribute to the highly critical attitude adopted by Poland. But is it true also? The latest report, for which a British Liberal paper is responsible, is that a Round Table Conference has been arranged between the Poles and the Danzig Nazis as a result of the High Commissioner's visit. A conference is, theoretically, welcome even at the last minute of the eleventh hour But the questions are: is appeasement the inspiration behind it and is it the result of British pressure? Herr Hitler may or may not force a war just yet, but the danger of a Munich is certainly there unless the Poles remain firm.

Now Hong-Kong

According to a London cable relating to the Anglo-Japanese talks, the London "Times" declares that "suggestions that the British side is considering a compromise on the silver question can be categorically denied". If this categorical denial is also authoritative it is heartily to be welcomed. The 'Times' says nothing about the currency question, but let us hope that there is truth in the Hong Kong report of Anglo-Chinese negotiations on the subject. Let us also hope that if Britain is determined to reject Japan's economic demands, she will also realise the utter uselessness of the inhumanity involved in the proposal to surrender the four unfortunate Chinese of Tientsin. Indeed, Britain ought to realise that literally nothing can be gained by any attempt to "appease" Japan. The Japanese are making it increasingly clear. And their latest move is against Hong Kong itself.

A Welcome Lead

Sometime ago Dr. Syed Mahmud, Minister of Education, Development and Employment Behar, published a book "A Plan of Provincial Reconstruction" in which, as he said, an attempt was made to lay out a tentative and illustrative programme of planned development on a comprehensive scale for the Province of Bihar. This was done, to a great extent, in pursuance of a suggestion made by Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru, President of the Industrial Planning Committee, to provincial Governments that they might prepare a plan for industrial development in their respective provinces. Dr. Mahmud, in his book, acknowledged that he had been materially aided in its compilation by Prof. K. T. Shah, Hon. General Secretary of the Planning Committee. The Punjab Government has now given a welcome lead to Provincial Governments by inviting Prof. K. T. Shah to prepare an industrial plan for the Province and even the Nepal Government, we understand, contemplates requisitioning his services. We trust the Government of Bombay as well as other Provincial Governments will not lag behind in this respect.

TÊTE-À-TÊTE

WITHOUT COMMENT

Observers believe that the move may possibly be to establish a preliminary blockade of Hong Kong similar to the blockade of the British Concession at Tientsin.

—Hong Kong Report

* * * *

The Forward Bloc trusts that "all Congressmen and Congress Committees would rally round their Provincial Congress Committees at this critical juncture".

And enable them successfully to defy *their* All-India Congress Committees.

* * * *

A Vitamin Bar has been opened in Paris.

Might we suggest to the Toddy-enthusiasts to make an excursion to France?

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"CAIRO, August 15.

About six thousand troops from India arrived at Suez this afternoon to strengthen British defence forces in Egypt."

—Reuter.

Hurray!

* * * *

A delegation of the 'Moderate' Arab National Defence Party led by Fakhri Bey Nashashibi is touring Syria to canvass support for the British White Paper and a monarchy for Syria.

The agent and his Principals both deserve each other.

Nashashibi's tour, however, clears up a number of obscurities.

* * * *

Mr. Winston Churchill is inspecting the Maginot Line in company with General Gamelin, the French Chief of Staff, says a report.

Strong diplomatic representations should be made by Whitehall that this is an act distinctly unfriendly to the head and members of the British Government.

* * * *

Marshal Goering's paper has just discovered that "Gibraltar in English hands is a standing threat, which Spain cannot permanently tolerate'.'

The discovery is presumably designed as a timely assistance to the British Government to make up their mind about Danzig.

* * * *

"Italo-German solidarity over Danzig is emphasised by all newspapers in Rome".

Poor chaps. They can't help it, —while silently praying for the best.

* * * *

Count Ciano's "Telegrapno" hints that the situation is as grave as in last September.

Which sounds like an agitated Italian call to Mr. Chamberlain to win more "noble laurels".

* * * *

Reports from Vienna give details of organized excesses against Jews in Bratislava including demolition of business premises and burning of synagogues.

Zionism must immediately call a world Conference to organise complete non-co-operation with Britain for its policy of appeasing the Nazi——sorry, sorry, for limiting Jewish immigration into Palestine.

* * * *

She (clinching an argument): "Well, it was a great comedown for me when I married you".

He: "Yes. I always thought I had taken you off the shelf".

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

Spoiled children always belong to the neighbours.

Don't think that it is disgraceful to tumble to your faults.

Many a girl who declares that she wouldn't marry the best man on earth—doesn't

Don't forget that an insurance policy has kindled more than one large conflagration.

If all thieves were compelled to wear prison garb, stripes would always be the prevailing fashion.

A woman has a queer way of letting a man look down upon her weakness that makes him look up to her.

Smoke-Screen Of Hungary Will Not Hide Danzig Issue

A Ray Of Hope: Conference Of Poles And Danzig Nazis

LONDON, Aug. 17.

IN the light of information at present available, says the "Daily Telegraph's" diplomatic correspondent, responsible British circles consider more alarming the reports of threats of pressure against Hungary being circulated primarily to divert attention from the Polish-German issue which is being worked up around the Danzig corridor. It is considered these remain the focal points of the real tension.

ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE

THE "NEWS CHRONICLE" STATES THAT A ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE BETWEEN POLISH AND DANZIG NAZI SPOKESMEN AND PROF. BURCKHARDT WILL TAKE PLACE IN DANZIG TODAY AS THE RESULT OF PROF. BURCKHARDT'S VISIT TO HERR HITLER.

The newspaper adds that the general impression is that so far the situation has not materially changed except for the fact that the Poles and the Danzig Nazis are being brought to the Conference table and that is a point gained.—Reuter.

HUNGARIAN FOREIGN MINISTER TO MEET HITLER

MUNICH, August 16.

Count Czaky, Hungarian Foreign Minister who talked to Von Ribbentrop last week and visited the Minister for the Interior Dr. Frick on Monday is proceeding to Salzburg on Wednesday. He may visit Herr Hitler at Berchtesgaden 'en route'.—Reuter.

BURCKHARDT'S STATEMENT

DANZIG, August 15.

The first official statement on Dr. Burckhardt's conversation with Herr Hitler at Berchtesgaden was issued to-night by Dr. Burckhardt himself.

The statement declares that Dr. Burckhardt had a short conversation about the internal Danzig questions.

It denies that Dr. Burckhardt intended going to London and adds: "I have not been to Geneva and have not had a meeting with the General Secretary of the League."—Reuter.

INQUIRY INTO FOREIGN PROPAGANDA

United States Committee To Begin Work

WASHINGTON, August 15.

Mr. Dies, Chairman of the House of Representatives Committee investigating un-American activities announced that the Committee beginning on Wednesday will enquire into "Foreign propaganda designed to involve the United States in an European War."

He added that the enquiry would produce testimony on fascist and Nazi activities in the United States.—Reuter.

FRENCH AMBASSADOR APOLOGIZES

Use Of Diplomatic Bag In Smuggling

WASHINGTON, August 15.

The French Ambassador has expressed regrets in connection with the alleged use of diplomatic bags for smuggling films.

The apology is made in a note to the State Department. Mr. Sumner Wells states that the incident is now closed.—Reuter.

WARRANTS AGAINST 17 ZEMINDARS

PATNA, August 15.

Another batch of five Satyagrahis, including two women, were arrested to-day in the affected area within Massaurhi police station.

The President and Assistant Secretary of the Massaurhi Tenana Kisan Sabha were arrested to-day on a charge of inciting the kisans to offer Satyagraha.

Out of the seventeen zamindars against whom warrants were issued under a charge of having roughly handled the Satyagrahis, seven have been secured and the remaining are absconding.—United Press.

"Times" Proposals For Peace

Limitation Of Armaments And Satisfying Legitimate Colonial Demands

LONDON, August 16.

"The Times" in an editorial discussing "The Peace Front" says that a number of nations who are menaced by the claim of one race to dominate Europe will be ready to throw the whole of their energy and resources into defeating it.

No words can add to the certainty, simple but immensely grave, that Britain with her allies will go to war without the smallest hesitation to frustrate a German assault upon the independence of Poland.

Negotiation would however be worthless without the limitation of armaments. All-round the Nazi interpretation of 'Lebensraum' must go and the Czechs must be free to exercise their right of Self-Government.

Legitimate aspirations in the colonial field must be satisfied without reverting to the old conception of peoples and territories as chattels for exchange.

If these bare conditions are accepted there can be no reason to despair of meeting political, financial and commercial demands of Europe.

"The Times" suggests a new Covenant under which Europe might then agree to conduct its affairs and concludes by saying that after the "next war" a peace conference will have to be held and everything is to be said for holding it before the "next war," but upon a condition that it is a genuine conference of peace.—Reuter.

BRITISH TORPEDO BOATS FOR RUMANIA

BUCHAREST, Aug. 16.

The Rumanian Navy is to be strengthened by the acquisition of a number of British high-speed motor torpedo boats, capable of about forty-five knots. These will be delivered during the autumn. They will have four torpedo tubes and anti-aircrafts guns and carry a crew of five. The construction of a new Naval Base at Tashaul has begun providing a further evidence of the country's determination to strengthen her sea defences.—Reuter.

ITALIAN CROWN PRINCE AT TROOP REVIEW

TRIPOLI, August 15.

Crown Prince Umberto of Italy arrived by a plane piloted by Marshal Balbo to inspect troops of the Libyan garrison as the Inspector of Infantry.—Reuter.

CEYLON'S NEXT MOVE

Control Of Immigration And Issue Of Permits By Govt.

COLOMBO, August 16

The Board of Ministers, it is learnt, have decided to introduce in the State Council as early as possible a Bill to restrict and control immigration.

Under the provisions of the proposed Immigration Bill, all immigration will be controlled by the Government by means of permits, and no immigrant will be allowed to enter the Island in search of employment without a permit from the Government.—A. P.

MORE STAFF FOR SCOTLAND YARD

LONDON, August 16.

As part of the ceaseless police watch for I. R. A. terrorists the Home Office granted permission for Scotland Yard's Special (Investigation) Branch to be increased. Extra officers have already been posted to several ports in Wales and the West Coast of England upto Lancashire and later this week, other officers will augment the staffs at Fishguard, Hobyhead and Heysham.

Information has been received that I. R. A. deportees may attempt to re-enter the country and others hitherto unknown to the police may try to enter England. Police are not satisfied that the campaign of terrorism has ended and a special watch is being maintained on suspects in London. The latest to be detained are two women.—Reuter.

WORLD AIR SPEED RECORD

PARIS, Aug. 16.

Commander Maurice Rossi, the long-distance flier, claims to have beaten the International Air Speed Record over a closed circuit by flying 10,000 kilometres at an average speed of 311.621 kilometres an hour.—Reuter.

Sir P Sassoon Leaves Two Millions

LONDON: August 15.

The late Sir Philip Sassoon has left unsettled estate to the value of approximately two million sterling. He has made a number of bequests to hospitals, also £5,000 to the Treasury Solicitor, the income of which is to be applied to a half-yearly prize for the best all-round cadet, excepting the winner of the Sword of Honour, at the R.A.F. College, Cranwell.—Reuter.

FOUR-POWER TALKS & 30-DAY TRUCE?

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.

A frigid response is given in official circles to reports from Oslo that Mr. Hamilton Fish, the Republican Leader of the House, would place a resolution before the Jubilee Conference of the International Parliamentary Union in favour of a thirty-day European truce and a Four-Power Conference to settle outstanding problems. Mr. Hamilton Fish was entertained at lunch on Monday by Herr Von Riobentrop and they spent the afternoon together.

It is emphasised that Mr. Fish is regarded in official circles as one of the bitterest opponents of President Roosevelt's foreign policy and that he speaks entirely for himself and his opinions must not be confused with official opinion in United States.—Reuter.

CENTRAL M.L. A.'s MUST RESIGN

'Forward Bloc' Demand "New Technique" For States Condemned

CALCUTTA, Aug. 16.

At to-day's meeting the Working Committee of the 'Forward Bloc' passed resolutions on war preparations and the awakening among the States' subjects.

M.L.A.'S MUST RESIGN.

The Committee made it clear that in pursuance of the lead given by the Congress, the 'Forward Bloc' would resist by all non-violent means any attempt on the part of the Government to exploit the resources of India in men, money and materials for war purposes. The Committee, however, thought that it was neither adequate nor effective for members of the Central Assembly merely to abstain from attending the next session as a protest against the despatch of Indian troops abroad. It was necessary for them to resign their seats.

'NEW TECHNIQUE CONDEMNED.

The Committee welcomed the awakening among the States' people and expressed the opinion that the tendency to isolate the struggle in the States was definitely harmful to the States' People and to the country's cause. The Committee condemned the new technique of Mahatma Gandhi, which was merely a new form of moderatism and deplored the advice which he recently tendered to the States people to suspend their struggle, lower their demands and adopt the method of negotiation.—A.P.

SUBHAS OPTIMISTIC

Hopes Plebiscite Will Show Congress Rank & File Stand By His Programme

CALCUTTA, Aug. 16.

"We are not leaving the Congress and organising a new one. If Mahatma Gandhi can remain in the Congress without being even a four-anna member, why should I not? If a plebiscite is taken, I am sure that the majority of the rank and file of the Congress will cast their votes in our favour and support our programme," said Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose addressing a public meeting held at Shraddhanand Park this evening under the auspices of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee, Sardar Sardul Singh Caveeshar presiding.

Mr. Subhas Bose added that he was an optimist and hoped he would be successful in turning the Congress again into a dynamic force. He also appealed to Bengal to rise to the occasion and without a dissentient voice to support the "Forward Bloc."

APPEAL TO CONGRESS CABINET

Mr. H. V. Kamath, in the course of a speech, deplored the action of the Congress Working Committee and opined that the Congress would be poorer by the expulsion of Mr. Bose and not Mr. Bose would suffer anything by this disciplinary action. He appealed to the Working Committee either to rescind the resolution in this regard or keep it in abeyance.

Lala Shanker Lal of Delhi also addressed the meeting, which was attended among others by Mr. Akbarshah of the N.-W. F. Province, Mr. Nathalal D. Parikh of Bombay and prominent members of the "Forward Bloc."—United Press.

"HARSH AND SEVERE"

Narendra Deo On Congress Action Against Subhas

LUCKNOW, Aug. 16.

Interviewed by the "United Press" about the Congress Working Committee's decision on Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, Acharya Narendra Deo deplored it and characterised it as "harsh and severe."

In his opinion a mere disapproval of Mr. Bose's action would have met the needs of the situation.

Munshi Ahmad Din, Secretary of the Punjab Provincial Socialist Party, was closeted with Acharya Narendra Deo, for about three hours this morning and discussed the present political situation in the country with particular reference to the Congress Socialist Party.—Unitel Press.

All-India Congress Socialists Conference

LUCKNOW, Aug. 16.

The Organising Committee of the All-India Congress Socialist Party has requested the General Secretary of the Party to postpone the date of the All-India Congress Socialist Conference from September to the middle of October.—United Press.

FIRING ENDS IN FUN

Imperial Airways' 'Plane Fired At: Pilot Asked If Shooting Was Good!

LONDON, August 16.

Six warning shells were fired at the Imperial Airways liner "Fortuna", when she flew close to the prohibited area near the French border, 'en route' from Zurich to Croydon with nine British passengers.

The first shell burst at some distance in front of the 'plane and within a few minutes, five more burst close to the 'plane, crashing the pilot to change the course.

In response to wireless enquiries by the pilot, Strasbourg replied that the anti-aircraft battery commander thought that "Fortuna" was flying too close to the maginot line in the prohibited area.

The French message added, "very sorry."

Ten minutes later, the pilot was asked by wireless from Strasbourg whether "the shooting was good." The pilot replied, "yes far too good for our liking."—Reuter.

OUTRAGE IN PALESTINE

Arab "Peace Gang" Ambushed: One Killed

HAIFA, Aug. 16.

The first major outrage in Jenin area since October, 1938, occurred to-day when a car carrying two members of the Arab "Peace Gang" was ambushed and one of them was killed and the other seriously injured.—Reuter.

National Register For Britain

LONDON, August 16.

Preparations for a National Register to be operated in the event of a war had now been made in accordance with the decision announced by the Lord Privy Seal in the House of Commons in December, it was disclosed at a press conference in Somerset House. It was stated that some months ago the preparations have already reached a stage at which they could be rapidly perfected in an emergency if war came and since then had been fully completed.—Reuter.

PROPERTY OWNERS' PATRIOTIC MOVE

On Eve Of C. J. Hall Protest Meeting

Over two hundred prominent property owners of Bombay including Messrs. R. D. Birla, Anandilal Podar, Maneklal Premchand Sunderdas Morarji, Govindram Sekhsaria and others have issued the following statement dissociating themselves from the meeting convened at the C. J. Hall on Wednesday evening to protest against the taxation policy of the Bombay Government:—

"We the property owners of Bombay and its Suburbs disassociate ourselves from the conveners of the meeting to be held to-day at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall. We are of opinion that the grievances of property owners, if any, if ventilated in a public meeting convened by a few property owners who are the opponents of Government, where the bulk of attendance would be of non-property holders, would not be a genuine protest against the property tax, but would only provide a platform for such opponents to create a false record of their strength.

We prefer to record our opinion in this way rather than come to the meeting and oppose the resolution thus giving an opportunity for any rowdy element to disturb the peaceful expression of the opinion of the conveners.

As to the property tax, we want emphatically to record our view that in the interests of Prohibition, which would benefit the poor in the city so largely, it is the duty of the property owners to bear their share of the burden, which our popular Government in pursuance of their beneficent policy have invited us to bear."

The following are some of the signatories:—

Messrs. Premji Virji, Hemchand Mohanlal, Perimal Chaturbhuj, Vasantram Jamietram, Ratilal T. Thakker, Umadutt Nemani, Bhawanji A. Khimji, Dr. Jethalal Vora, Govindlalji Pitti, Kantilal Ishwarlal, Dwarkadas Champsi, Motichand Girdhar Kapadia, Gordhandas Virji, Gopaldas Virji, Laxmidas Shrikant, Parmanand Karsondas Bombay Life Insurance, Co., Laxmi Properties Ltd., Basantlal Gorakhsam, and Baijnath Chaturbhuj.

Protest Against New Taxation Measures

Liberals Raise Bogey Of Ruin Of Bombay's Prosperity

Denunciation of the Congress Ministry in Bombay, on the ground that the Property Tax and the Prohibition policy of the Government of Bombay had destroyed industrial incentive, created unemployment and shaken the foundation of the economic life of the people, was the key-note of the speeches on Wednesday at the Sir C. J. Hall meeting held under the auspices of the Western India National Liberal Association. The meeting was convened to protest against the financial policy of the Government of Bombay, especially on the imposition of the Property Tax and the Sales Tax.

The slogan of the speakers was that the financial policy of the Government of Bombay called for "country-wide" agitation, not because it hit their pockets, but on account of the "suffering" of the masses".

SETALVAD'S CHARGE

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad who presided said that the taxation policy of Government would have an adverse effect on the trade and commerce of the Province, and would hamper industrial enterprise. To add to the troubles of the Government, vast areas in the Province were affected by famine, and he was pessimistic about the Government's ability to tide over the financial stress, which was bound to arise. He regretted that the Government was in hot haste in its undertakings and had not learnt that a democratic government carried the people with them and compromised when required, but did not force their decisions on people in an autocratic manner.

Continuing, Sir Chimanlal said: You are all aware that the Presidency of Bombay is the most heavily taxed province in India.

The taxation per capita in the Province of Bombay comes to Rs. 6 per year as against Bihar and Orissa 1.29, Bengal 1.78, Assam 2.20, U. P. 2.29, C. P. 2.72, Madras 3.26, Punjab 4.43, and Sind 4.90. These are the figures that the Finance Minister himself gave before the Legislative Assembly when he ridiculed the proposal of the Interim Ministry to levy a sales tax.

This is now forgotten, and this very Finance Minister has passed legislation for the levy of the sales tax on cotton piecegoods, and Government do not know even now how and in what manner and from whom it is to be levied. They never cared to answer the question that the Finance Minister had put before passing legislation for imposing the tax. The Finance Member said, "Even if we had everything our own way, the only commodity from the sale of which we could expect a fairly large revenue is piecegoods, but the labour policy which Government have adopted will make it difficult to put any new burden on the products of our mills".

The Government of Bombay have further levied a 10 per cent tax on property holders for the purpose of financing their Prohibition policy. No other Congress Government has embarked on a wholesale measure of Prohibition in its capital city, although the capital cities of other provinces except that of Madras are not like Bombay, cosmopolitan cities with ports. In Madras, the Premier has followed a very cautious policy and is trying Prohibition step by step in different districts. He said only the other day that he would extend Prohibition in places where the people were ready and asked for it and were prepared willingly to pay for the same. Such circumspection is no good for Bombay Government. They must rush where angels fear to tread.

BURDEN ON THE MASSES

In defence of their taxation policy, it has been urged that they are merely transferring the burden from the poor to shoulders who can bear the burden. The Finance Minister said in February last "I see nothing but justice in asking the landlord on the Malabar Hill to pay for the good of the labourer at Worli or Parel". What great ignorance this statement shows of the condition of the property holders in Bombay! It is a very infinitesimal number of property holders that have the good fortune of living on Malabar Hill. Good many of them get out of their properties, heavily indebted as some of them are, only sufficient to maintain themselves. This property tax would make various useful charities suffer heavily, as the funds of many charitable institutions are invested in immovable properties. The property tax is also iniquitous in its incidence, as it falls only on a particular class.

As regards the sales tax, it is not the rich that will pay but the poor consumers towns and villages will have to bear the burden. For, the poor villagers in order to cover themselves have to buy mill-made cloth, for they cannot afford the luxury to buy Khaddar which is always dearer.

How hasty Government's action in financial matters is, is indicated by the increase in wages that they forced on mill industry. Such rise was defended on the ground that the cotton industry was in a state of prosperity and that such prosperity was fully expected to last. How unfounded this assumption was, is patent by the great depression that has overtaken the mill industry.

RESOLUTIONS

The following resolutions were unanimously passed at the meeting:—

1. This meeting of the citizens of Bombay views with apprehension the financial and taxation policy of the Government of Bombay involving measures calculated to place a heavy burden on the taxpayers of this Presidency where per capita taxation is the heaviest in India and the incidence of which is uneven and iniquitous. This meeting is of the opinion that such taxation policy is likely to retard industrial development, hamper trade and commerce and tend to accentuate economic depression.

2. This meeting strongly disapproves of the imposition of the property tax in the City of Bombay and the Suburbs and Ahmedabad as it puts a heavy burden on a particular class already overtaxed and will very adversely affect various charitable institutions in the city.

3. This meeting condemns the imposition of the Sales Tax, which is calculated to hamper the textile industry, which is already in a parlous state and will hit the poor consumer of cloth.

PENALISING ECONOMIC LIFE

Sir Jehangir Coyajee in moving the first resolution remarked that a number of anomalies were created in the economic structure of Bombay by the Government's financial and taxation policy; taxation in other countries was levied on account of economic pressure, unemployment, etc., but not for socio-ethical reasons. It came with ill-grace from a ministry which always spoke of a greater and more beautiful Bombay to paralyse the building industry of Bombay by the levying of the property tax.

Referring to the Sales Tax he characterised it as a retrograde tax, as it hit the consumers who were the poor people, and concluded by saying: "In India, Capitalism is in its infancy; you cannot hit it without hitting the working classes."

Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim seconded the resolution and protested against the levy of 10 per cent. tax on charitable trusts. According to him the financial policy of the Government was as hazardous and intricate a piece of acrobatics as "looping the loop."

The resolution was supported by Messrs. D. G. Dalvi, Russa Mehta and Mavji Govindji.

UNJUSTIFIABLE INCIDENCE

The second resolution was moved by Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar. He characterised the Property Tax as "an unjustifiable incidence—a criminal misappropriation and expropriation of municipal revenues." He ended by saying: "Our day will come. We will again come to power if there is a Providence, when this wrong will be righted."

Mr. A.D. Shroff, who spoke on the resolution said that the knowledge of finance exhibited by the Government of Bombay resembled the knowledge of arithmetic displayed by a certain Irish kitchenmaid; she could count only upto 5. He said that the agitation should be kept up until the Congress Ministry saw reason.

Mr. Fateh Mahomed Khandwani further supported the resolution.

The third resolution was moved by Mr. Devidas Madhavji Thakersey and the vote of thanks by Sir Cowasji Jehangir.

U. S. PROTEST TO JAPAN

TIENTSIN, Aug. 16.

The American Consulate has made strong representations to the Japanese Consulate over the slapping of Mrs. Richard yesterday.—Reuter.

Spinning Wheel For Famine-Stricken

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

AHMEDABAD: August 16.

A meeting of the Planning Sub-Committee for Famine Relief Works was held to-day noon, under the presidentship of the Collector, when it accepted the principle of introducing spinning in rural areas and considered it to be a useful source of relief.

A Committee was appointed to discuss this scheme with Government.

The meeting also resolved that Government be moved to request the Government of India to throw open the Dang Forest for free grazing for cattle of Ahmedabad District.

SARDAR SUMMONS P.C.C. EXECUTIVE

As famine situation has become grave in Gujarat, Sardar Patel will arrive here on the 19th and visit the famine-stricken area. **He has called an urgent meeting** of the Executive of the Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee on the 20th to find out ways and means for relief works. On the same day he will go on tour, of Viramgam, Dholka and other Talukas of the district.

Nazi Propaganda In Britain

HOARE UNABLE TO DEAL WITH "THE LINK"

(From Our Correspondent.)
LONDON, (By Air Mail.)

Sir Samuel Hoare, the Home Secretary, revealed in the House of Commons that German money has been received by an active organiser of "The Link" a British society led by well-known people. He admitted that the organisation is an instrument of the German propaganda service. "The professed object of this organisation", Sir Samuel said, "is to promote understanding between England and Germany, but it does nothing to enable Germans to understand the English view and devotes itself to expressing German points of view. The information I have, shown that the organisation was being used as an instrument of the German propaganda service and that money has been received from Germany by one of the active organisers." As for abolishing "The Link." Sir Samuel declared that he could do nothing unless he was satisfied that the law was being broken.

The Chairman of "The Link" is Admiral Sir Barry Domville, a former director of Naval Intelligence. The Council includes well-known and titled men and women. Among them are Lord Sempill, Lord Redesdale, father-in-law of Sir Oswald Mosley, Professor A. P. Laurie, Mr. C. E. Carroll, the editor of the "Anglo-German Review.' Sir Raymond Beazley and Professor Charles Aarolea. Leading members of "The Link" including Sir Barry Domville and Lady Dunedin—who is described as an "active friend" of the organisation—are now enjoying Nazi hospitality. A party of 210 members of the organisation are attending at Salzburg the birth of a German organisation on parallel lines. It may be remembered that a few months ago Admiral Sir Barry Domville wrote in the "Anglo-German Review" that all newspapers in all countries "vie with one another in foul abuses. Better a few editors in prison and a few printing presses idle than a world at war." It may also be remembered that the same "Review" played up the grievances of the Sudeten Germans last year, and referred, in a caption to a picture of some Sudeten girls, to the "agony and heartbreak" of their desire for "the Fatherland." Only a week ago Sir Barry Domville and Sir Raymond Beazley wrote a letter to the British Press saying: "We have nothing to do with anti-Semitism or with any form of Government prevailing or not prevailing in Germany. We stand simply for British-German peace—as against enmity; concord as against discord; co-operation as against incessant opposition and counter-action. We protest against being judged by the occasional wild language of individuals." But, on June 30 an observer instructed by the Economic League attended a meeting of the London Central branch of "The Link" and he reported:

"The principal speaker was obviously strongly anti-Jewish. He made a strong denunciation of Britain's foreign policy and an equally strong defence of the methods of the Germans, Italians, Japanese and Arabs. Britain was described as 'the most evil and corrupting influence in world politics at the present time!"

Meanwhile, there has been a report that four leading members of the German aristocracy have just put before Hitler reports of a survey they have made of British opinion and British policy They are: Count Puecklerxend, Herr Fritz von Twardowsky, Baron Werner von Rheinbaben and Baron von Falkenhayn. During their visit to Britain they met Peers and M.P.'s a great number of Army officers, businessmen, landowners and other representatives of conservative opinion in this country. They stayed in well-known hotels and were invited to a number of week-end parties. Their enquiries were informally conducted mostly in conversations in which they put across the German point of view and listened to exposition of British policy. It is stated that all four came to Britain as apparently casual visitors, although it is known that Hitler attaches great importance to their opinion. Baron Rheinbaben, a former German delegate to the League of Nations, was a close collaborator of Admiral Tirpitz, hero of the German navy. He has tried to convince his London friends, among whom is Lord Cecil, that Hitler is the only bulwark against Bolshevism in Germany Baron Falkenhayn is a friend of Lord Sempill. He claims to have lost his family estates to Poland through the peace treaties, and thus he had a lot to tell his British friends about the Polish-German problem. He is strongly anti-Polish and accuses Warsaw of expansionist claims against Germany. Count Pueckler recently published a book, "How Strong is Britain?" It caused some surprise when he was asked to lecture to a group of Conservative M.P.'s on Palestine, from which country he had just returned. The Count described British policy and military precautions in Palestine in the most insulting terms. Fritz von Twardowsky used to be attached to the German Embassy in Moscow. His visit to London is taken as evidence of Nazi interest in the course of the Anglo-Russian negotiations.

A SHORT STORY

SONNY RUNS AWAY

By KARL GRAYSON

Ethel Woodford's face wore a look of perturbation when her husband Ralph came home from the office.

"Sonny's threatened to run away", she told him. "I refused to let him go swimming because it was so early in the season, and he said he'd run away unless I did".

"He did, eh?" Ralph hung his hat on the hall rack, unbuttoned his vest on the way to the living-room, and eased himself into a chair with a weary sigh. "Where's he going to run to?"

Ethel gestured impatiently. "Oh, what a silly question. Where does any boy go when he runs away?"

"I wouldn't know", said Ralph. "I never ran away". He produced his pipe and filled it thoughtfully. Sonny was their only child, aged eight. He was the light of their life, the reason for their existence. Long ago Sonny had learned that by making threats he could usually persuade his parents to grant him any request. He was, he understood from various overhead remarks, a delicate and frail boy and could neither be chastised nor excited. This, he discovered, was a decided advantage.

The perturbation in Ethel's face now mixed with annoyance at her husband's failure to offer an immediate solution to the problem. "Well", she said, "what are we going to do? If we permitted Sonny to go swimming this afternoon he'd catch his death".

"And if we don't he'll put the screws to us with some of his threats". Ralph lighted his pipe. "Ethel, I'll tell you what we're going to do. We're going to let Sonny run away".

"Ralph!" Ethel shrieked the word.

"Now don't jump to conclusions. The fact is, that boy is the boss in this family, and I'm sick of it. I'm also sick of hearing people tell us we're spoiling the kid. It doesn't set well because what people say is the truth. Sonny's losing respect for us". Ralph waved his hand airily to prevent his wife from cutting in. "Yes, yes, I know. I love the boy as much as you do. I'd go jump in the lake if anything happened to him. But don't worry, nothing will happen".

"Nothing will happen? And you're going to let him run away?"

"Precisely. Running away sounds adventurous and exciting to a youngster, until he tries it. He gets along fine till he's walked a couple of miles and it gets to be suppertime. Now, my plan is this".

Ralph talked for ten minutes. Ethel listened. Slowly, reluctantly the doubt left her face. But it was only when Ralph threatened to beat the living tar out of the boy that she agreed.

This was Saturday afternoon, and presently Sonny came storming into the house The temperature, he declared shrilly, was 74 degrees. Carl Oliver said so, and Carl Oliver's mother was going to let him go swimming. Brant Pearson was going too, and he. Sonny, was going.

"You're going to do nothing of the sort," his father told him sternly.

"You better let me!" Sonny shrieked. "You better, or I'll run away—that's what I'll do".

Mr Woodford shrugged and picked up his paper. Sonny started at him half curiously and half angrily. Then he faced his mother. "I'll run away if you don't" he shrieked.

Sonny was their only child, aged eight. He was the light of their life.

Ethel signed wearily, got up and went into the kitchen. Sonny followed her as far as the kitchen door. Here he paused, looked back at his father, then into the kitchen at his mother. There was a moment of uncertainty, of indecision. Then defiance came into his eyes.

"All right!" he shrilled, stamping toward the door. "You'll see. I will run away! Then you'll be sorry". He went out, banging the door behind him.

Ethel came in from the kitchen. "Oh, Ralph, do you—"

"Now, now", said Ralph, "there's not a thing to worry about".

The long afternoon dragged. Ethel mended, trying not to think of Sonny, trying to convince herself that Ralph's plan was a good one. Five-thirty came. Ethel got up and started dinner. At 6 o'clock she went into Ralph's study, unable to stand the strain any longer, determined to send Ralph hunting for their boy. But Ralph was stretched out on his sofa, snoring lustily.

Ethel hesitated, then withdrew. The moment she had gone, Ralph opened his eyes. He was tempted to call her back, but gave it up. If ever they were to bring their son to terms, this was the time.

At 6-30 they sat down to dinner, both silent, both jumping at the slightest sound. The house seemed deathly still, empty. At 7 they rose from the table. Ethel went into the kitchen; later Ralph joined her, offering for the first time in years to dry the dishes. They tried to talk, but it was a grim sort of effort. At 8 they returned to the living-room. A half hour passed. An hour. It grew dark outside. At 9-15 Ethel threw down her magazine and opened her mouth to speak And just then the front door opened.

"Shh!" said Ralph. "Relax."

Ethel picked up her book, sat back. Ralph hid behind his paper. Sonny came to the door and stood there. Neither of his parents looked up, neither paid him any attention. He was tired and hungry, but more than anything else he wanted comforting.

At length his mother glanced up. She saw him and said casually, "Oh, hello, Sonny. Past your bedtime, isn't it?"

Ralph looked over the edge of his paper. "Go on up, son."

The tears in Sonny's eyes spilled over. He made a little shocking sound, then turned and fled for the stairs. Ethel half rose from her seat.

"No!" Ralph hissed. "It worked. Now don't for heaven's sake spoil it." But he looked at the stairs longingly. An hour later they both stole upstairs and went in to look at their son and heir. He was asleep, Cheeks smeared where tears had fallen.

"He's cured," Ralph said. "But boy, what an experience!"

Ethel stooped over and kissed the tear-streaked cheek. "The next time," she said, "I'm going to let him go swimming."

Opposition Leader Supports Govt. Bill

Land Revenue Code Amendment In Bombay Assembly

SPEAKER ON QUESTION OF PUBLICATION OF ADJOURNMENT MOTIONS BEFORE BEING ALLOWED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)
POONA, August 16.

WITH a spate of amendments to the clause regarding assessment and settlement of land revenue of agricultural land by Mr. S. V. Parulekar (I.L.P.) the House plodded on slowly with the Bill to amend the Land Revenue Code, when it came up for consideration to-day.

Mr. G. V. Mavlankar, Speaker, was in the Chair.

IT WAS PRACTICALLY PARULEKAR'S DAY, AND ATTENDANCE IN THE HOUSE WAS SPARSE.

THE DEFINITION OF "RENTAL VALUE" BECAME THE SPEARHEAD OF ATTACK.

'Rental Value' was described as "consideration, including premia, if any, or any sum of money paid or promised, or share of crops or service, or any other thing of value rendered periodically or on specified occasions for which land is, or could be, leased in open competition for a period of one year for its most advantageous use."

REVENUE MINISTER'S REPLY

Hon. Mr. Morarji Desai's reply was to the point and when challenged by Mr. Parulekar to contradict his interpretation of the Clause, the Revenue Minister replied that his and Mr. Parulekar's processes of thinking were in two different ways.

At the outset three Ministers, who were present in the House in less than a minute gave "Governor's recommendation" as required under Section 83 of the Government of India Act, 1935, to one of Mr. Parulekar's amendments, about which discussion had raged the previous day and the ruling on which was deferred by the Chair.

The members got into knots for at least three times in the last session while interpreting the relevant clause and section.

The Speaker had to intervene and explain when Mr. Jhabvala tabled an amendment for which such sanction was necessary and when it was announced that he had got it, he was actually surprised as to how the Minister could communicate with the Governor in such a short time.

PUBLICATION OF ADJOURNMENT MOTIONS

An incidental observation by the Speaker as to the publication of details of adjournment motions in the Press caused interest. The reference was incidentally made when a member questioned the propriety of publishing questions and answers which had not been reached in the question list.

The Speaker stated the publication of details of adjournment motions before they were allowed were irregular. This practice appears to be the result of change of Assembly rules for Press, published last year.

Proceedings In Detail

After question time, the Bill to amend the Land Revenue Code as emerged from the Select Committee was taken up for consideration in the Bombay Assembly to-day.

Hon. Mr. G. V. Mavlankar presided. Practically, without any discussion, the first ten clauses of the Bill, the object of which is to bring the process of revising the Land Revenue assessment under closer regulation by statute were passed.

Mr. S. V. Parulekar moved an amendment to Clause Eleven. It related to the assessment of Land Revenue, Mr. Parulekar's amendment suggested the addition of a schedule of rates varying according to the size of holdings and quality of land. Mr. Parulekar, referring to his amendment stated that the scope was not enlarged. When Mr. Desai was called upon to explain whether there was any increase in the case of holdings, Mr. Desai stated if the amendment was accepted, it would mean an extraordinary increase in the case of certain holdings. According to the amendment, holdings valued at Rs. 500 have to pay four rupees but whereas in several districts, holdings of the same value need not pay more than eight annas. He added, Panch Mahals does not pay generally more than a rupee.

Mr. Mavlankar held that recommendation of the Governor was necessary. He stated, he was not concerned with the object but with the effect. He frankly confessed he was unable to see any distinction between tax and an impost as was sought to be made out by the mover's amendment. He however suggested that the amendment might be moved if recommendation was announced to be forthcoming. He pointed out that Governor meant Government.

Mr. Desai replied it was the Cabinet whereupon the Speaker stated it was for them to consider.

Mr. Parulekar then said, in view of the explanation, consideration of the amendment might be deferred pending Government's recommendations.

At this, the Ministers present namely, Premier Kher, Dr. Gilder and Mr. Desai, held short conversations among themselves and Mr. Desai announced amidst laughter "Government has given its recommendation".

GRADED SCHEDULE.

Moving his amendment Mr. Parulekar said the schedule suggested by him was on lines similar to the graded income tax. By accepting it, Government would carry out their promise given in the Election Manifesto to give relief to small holders.

Mr. Jhabvala supported the amendment.

Mr. G. K. Phadke, thought the amendment was not based on practical considerations and if accepted would lead to sub-Divisions of holdings. He therefore opposed the amendment.

"UNSCIENTIFIC."

Opposing the amendment Mr. Jamnadas, Mehta said he fundamentally did not agree with Mr. Parulekar's amendment. The whole scheme was unscientific and in view of the irrigation debt, it would be cruel to accept the amendment. It seemed to him that it was a case of conclusion first and then reasoning instead of reasoning first and then conclusion on the part of Mr. Parulekar. Cotton growers would repudiate the suggestion of additional burden The amendment was downright mischief for the poor and would bring neither revenue to the Government nor relief to the poor.

DESAI'S OPPOSITION.

Mr. Morarji Desai opposing the amendment said it was obviously contradictory to the principle on which assessment was based in the province. Assessment was fixed on theory that the State was entitled to a share of the produce of land The Minister stated Mr. Parulekar seemed to grant that principle but still he wanted to get out of the implication that theory suggested.

Continuing he stated the assessment had nothing to do with the holder nor character of the man who held the holding.

WHO WILL BEAR BURDEN?

There were also other fallacies in the amendment. Landlords would not bear the burden but would shift it on their tenants. Either lands would be broken up and further calculation was wrong

(Continued on Page 12, Col. 6).

No Compulsory Hindustani In Bombay University

(Continued from Page 14).

larity in the publication of the journal. He suggested that the whole question should be reconsidered by the Syndicate.

DR. MAHAJANI'S OPPOSITION

Principal Mahajani opposed the proposal on the ground that it was in the interests of the University itself that research papers of the University students should be published in recognized journals outside and that it would be unwise to compel their students to publish their papers in the University Journal.

Prof. C. N. Vakil also opposed the proposal and cited facts and figures to show that the earlier difficulties had been got over and that the Journal was now being published regularly.

Both the motion for reference back and the proposal were lost.

The Senate accepted the proposal of Prof. M. D. Avasare for the institution of a Postgraduate department in Mathematics and for the maintaining of a professorship in Mathematics by the University.

RESTRICTION ON VICE-CHANCELLOR.

Mr. K. T. Shah then moved:—"That the Senate is of opinion that it is undesirable for the Vice-Chancellor for the time being to take an active part in any election to any University body or authority as described in Section 7 of the Bombay University Act of 1928; and accordingly resolves that it be recommended to Government that the University Act be amended in the relevant portions, so that, at least so long as the Vice-Chancellor of this University continues to be appointed by the Chancellor, the Vice-Chancellor shall be debarred from taking an active part in any election to any University body or authority as described in the Act."

In moving the resolution said that the proposition sought to establish a very salutary and a very dignified principle in the conduct of elections. Elections, at their best, he said, were not happy things. They caused bitterness and estrangement. The chief of the house, at least, should be above the remotest suspicion of association with party politics.

Dr Jivraj Mehta seconded the proposal.

DR. GADGIL'S OPPOSITION

Prof. D. R. Gadgil opposed the proposal. He said that he certainly agreed with the principle that any member of the house, who was nominated should not exercise any influence in any matter connected with university administration. But what was the meaning, he asked, of singling out the Vice-Chancellor alone for this ban?

Again why this ban in the matter of elections alone? If the Vice-Chancellor could take part in the appointment of examiners or sit on the grants utilisation Committee, where was the harm in casting a vote at elections?

He was afraid that the proposal was the result of a confusion arising out of the fact that Prof. Shah treated the Vice-Chancellor merely as the President of a deliberative body whereas he was the Chief Executive of the University charged with the responsibility of administration of the University.

Principal V. K. Joag said that the resolution contained personal aspersions by implication.

Prof. S. R. Davar, Principal Mahajani and Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao also opposed the resolution, while Mr. T. M. Mehta supported it.

Dr. Jivraj Mehta expressed surprise at the attitude of Prof. Gadgil. Because the Vice-Chancellor was responsible for the administration of the University, did it follow that he should be privileged to get his own Syndicate? Dr. Mehta proceeded to make certain allegations against an ex-Vice-Chancellor, but the chairman refused to allow him to make any personal allegations.

After Mr. K. T. Shah had replied to the debate, the resolution was put to vote and was lost, 24 voting for and 47 against. A poll confirmed the decision with 37 for and 56 against.

It may be interesting to recall that the same proposal sponsored by the same gentleman at the February meeting of the Senate, fell through for want of a seconder.

COMPULSORY HINDUSTANI

Mr. K. T. Shah, then moved:—"That the Senate requests the Syndicate, Academic Council and other University authorities concerned to consider the advisability and feasibility of introducing Hindustani as an additional language to be studied, wherever possible and advisable, as a compulsory subject in all courses of studies from the Matriculation Examination onwards leading up to graduation in the Faculty of Arts, and report at an early date to the Senate."

In moving the resolution Mr. K. T. Shah said that the claim of Hindustani to be taught as a compulsory language was not made exclusively on the ground of its intrinsic merit but on the ground that it would provide a bond of common National feeling.

Dr. Sahasrabudhe opposed the resolution on the ground that it would be hard on the students to burden the curriculum with one more language.

Prof. Ajwani was opposed to it because it would involve the Universities in controversies regarding script etc., which often took on a communal colour.

Moulavi M. Y. Haindaday said that Hindustani might be the spoken language of many people but it had no literature. While there were books in Urdu and books in Hindi, there were none in Hindustani. It could not therefore be prescribed as a course of study.

The Resolution was put to vote and was declared carried 34 voting for and 33 against. A poll altered the voting and resulted in equal votes of 44 on either side. The Vice-Chancellor said that he had to give his casting vote for the status quo and therefore voted against the resolution.

MUTT AND JEFF—The Senegambians Will Go for Their Ham in a Big Way — By BUD FISHER

WHAT'RE YOU READING, JEFF? A DICTIONARY?
NOPE! IT'S A BOOK ON TRAPPING WILD BEASTS BY SIR SIDNEY!
WITH TIGERS AND LIONS ESCAPING FROM THIS CIRCUS SO OFTEN IT'S BEST TO HAVE A TRAP SET ALL THE TIME NEAR THE CIRCUS GROUNDS!
ACCORDING TO SIR SID'S DOPE, LIONS AND TIGERS ARE BEST TRAPPED WITH VIRGINIA HAM! THEY'RE CRAZY ABOUT IT!
HELP! OUR BIGGEST LION GOT THE SMELL OF HAM ROASTING AND SHE BROKE LOOSE!
DON'T WORRY, BOSS! I GOT A TRAP SET! SHE'S PROBABLY IN IT BY NOW!
THE WILD MAN!
MEANING DELICIOUS
YOOGLE YOOGLE

THE World of Wireless

78 MILLION RADIO SETS!

Summer Meeting Of International Broadcasting Union

The number of listeners in the world has increased in the past two years by about 33,000,000, according to figures announced at this year's Summer Meeting of the International Broadcasting Union. Information supplied to the Union by eighty-eight countries showed that the total number of receiving sets in use in those countries had increased from 69,000,000 in 1937 to approximately 78,000,000.

Representatives of eighteen European countries, of two of the U.S.A. chains, and of the Porto Rico and Vatican Broadcasting services were among those present at the meeting, which was held at St. Moritz, Switzerland, under the chairmanship of Monsieur Antoine Dubois, of Holland.

INVITATION TO BRAZIL

The State broadcasting services of Burma and Uruguay were elected as associate members of the Union. It was also decided to invite the Brazilian broadcasting organisations to provide the seventh world concert organised under the auspices of the Union during the spring of 1940.

The present critical situation in the short waveband, caused by the increase in the number of stations and powers used, was stressed in a report presented by the President of the Technical Committee, Monsieur R. Braillard. The Committee suggested that the attention of Governments should again be drawn to the gravity of the situation and the urgent necessity of taking measures to improve it.

In referring to the Montreux plan for the redistribution of medium wavelengths and the adjustments of powers in Europe, the Technical Committee emphasised that the plan provides for the general application of modern technique as far as the synchronisation of transmissions and the use of directive aerials are concerned. Its studies of the matter were continued, and a report has been prepared for submission to European administrations next autumn.

The early adoption by members of the Union of the new standard of pitch—a frequency of 440 cycles per seconds for A in the treble clef, which was recently fixed by a sub-committee of the International Acoustics Committee—was another recommendation of the Technical Committee.

INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMMES

It was agreed by the Union Council that the Programme Committee should consider the possibilities of further improving international programmes, and that a conference of programme experts should be convened in the summer of 1940 for the study of broadcast music.

Monsieur H. Giess, of the German Ministry of Communications, was elected a member of the Union's Committee of Honour as a token of gratitude for his services to European broadcasting as President of the Committee of the Lucerne and Montreux wavelength conferences.

Monsieur Dubois was re-elected as President of the Union, and the four Vice-Presidents elected for the year were Dr. K. von Boeckmann, Germany; Monsieur E. Nelky, Hungary. Dr. A. Raested, Norway; and Sir Cecil Graves, Deputy Director-General of the BBC.

Rome will be the scene of the Union's next meeting, to be held in April, 1940.

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(3)

Italy Talks To Arabs From Bari!

The third anti-Comintern power, Italy has not lagged behind in the matter of propaganda by the radio. Indeed, the Italians were perhaps the first to appreciate the advantage of broadcasts in foreign languages.

Almost three years ago, the Arab countries were "attacked" from the air by a spate of anti-British propaganda (in Arabic) broadcast from the Italian Broadcasting Station at Bari. The Bari broadcasts, in fact, became a positive nuisance to Britain's position in the Middle East and repeated protests were made to the Italian government. Despite assurances, however, these broadcasts did not stop.

It was to counteract these broadcasts that the British Broadcasting corporation decided to take a hand in the game themselves and started regular programmes in Arabic for the Arab countries.

EX-I. L. O. DIRECTOR TO BROADCAST

H. B. Butler On World Affairs

The Newly-Appointed Warden of Nuffield College at Oxford University, H. B. Butler, C.B., will give the weekly talk from Daventry on world during the week beginning August 20. Until his present appointment, Mr. Butler was Director of the International Labour Office, and during his long career in the British Administration he has served in the Home and Foreign Offices and in the Ministry of Labour, where, in 1919, he became Principal Assistant Secretary. In the same year he was Assistant General Secretary of the Labour Commission at the Peace Conference and Secretary-General of the International Labour Office at Washington.

Nuffield College, to which Mr. Butler was appointed earlier this year, came into existence in 1937, when Lord Nuffield offered the University of Oxford £1,000,000 and a site valued at £100,000 for the building and endowment of a graduate college that, in the founder's words, would bridge 'the separation between the theoretical students of contemporary civilisation and the men responsible for carrying it on.'

Trans. 2, August 24, 1-30 p. m. G.M.T.

Trans. 3, August 23, 4-15 p. m. G.M.T.

B.B.C. LINK WITH S. AMERICA

Distinguished Guests Present At Inaugural Broadcast

Diplomatic representatives of Brazil and Spanish-speaking Latin-American countries, eminent members of the oversea Press, and representatives of the British Foreign Office and other British institutions were among those who attended the reception given by the Director-General of the BBC, Mr. F. W. Ogilvie, at Broadcasting House, London, when the BBC's extended service to Latin-America was opened recently.

The service, designed to further cultural relations between Great Britain and the Latin-American countries and to ensure that impartial world news is available to those nations in their own languages, is now being broadcast daily between 11.25 p.m. and 2.20 a.m. G.M.T. The frequencies at present in use are GSO (15.18 Mc/s; 19.76m.) and GSC (9.58 Mc/s; 31.32m).

Mr. Ogilvie, who was born in South America, spoke at the microphone in Spanish. He recalled the welcome that the limited programmes hitherto transmitted by the BBC had received from Latin-American listeners, and explained that the extended service was the response to the friendliness thus shown. He added:—

'We are convinced that radio can have no higher mission than that of promoting and encouraging good understanding between the peoples of the world, and we hope sincerely that we can help to strengthen still more the links of traditional friendship which join the nations of the British Empire with those of Latin-America.'

In a message to his fellow-countrymen, the Argentine Ambassador drew attention to the activities of Argentines then in Great Britain. The British-built cruiser La Argentina was lying in a British port, the pick of Argentine golfers were playing in the Open Championship at St. Andrews, Argentines were taking part in the lawn-tennis championships at Wimbledon, a crew from Buenos Aires was rowing at Henley, and Senor F. Bullrich, a well-known Argentine expert, was a judge at the Royal Show at Windsor.

The Brazilian Ambassador also spoke. After greeting the President and people of Brazil, he said that, as a result of these new broadcasts, 'Brazilian listeners will have from to-day another excellent opportunity of direct and constant contact with London, the great centre of artistic and literary culture.'

BOMBAY AND AIR RAIDS IN WAR

Special A. R. P. Officer's Talks On The Air

Mr. R. H. Haslam, Special A.R.P. Officer to the Government of Bombay, is to broadcast four talks, on the 2nd., 6th., 9th & 12th of September, with possibly two more in October.

It may be remembered that a trial black-out of the town took place about eighteen months ago. At that time danger of war seemed cheerfully remote, and the whole occasion was taken by the population as something of a joke. Yet while Bombay was joking war technicians have been busy, and the bombing range of the modern 'plane brings the town's need for A.R.P. measures uncomfortably home. Nor must it be forgotten that danger to a vast port is by no means limited to bombing from the air, but may come just as well from shells from enemy warships.

Mr. R. H. Haslam's talks are to deal with these and other matters concerning the protection of Bombay.

NEGRO EDUCATOR TO BE HONOURED

New Stamp Series In U. S.

WASHINGTON (By Air Mail).

Booker T. Washington, famous Negro educator, will be among the 35 outstanding Americans to be honoured in a new stamp series to be issued by the Post Office Department.—News Press Service.

OXFORD CALLING!

Unique Recording In B. B. C. Feature Programme

How does an Oxford undergraduate spend his days? What does he talk about? And in what accent? What are the O.U.D.S., the Union, the "Isis"?

When Stephen Potter, the BBC producer, set about devising the reconstruction of undergraduate life that will be broadcast from Daventry soon, he went back to Oxford—he came down from there seventeen years ago—to find how questions such as those would be answered to-day.

There were changes, he found—and much that, as it always will be, remains the same. The changes affect such things as the so-called 'Oxford accent', which, Potter says, alters every five years; the subjects, abstract and personal, of popular conversation; the attitude to 'what is the right thing to be considered right.'

But the great institutions are unaffected by the passing of time. At the Union, the debates are no less witty, trenchant, and fearless than they used to be; the Oxford University Dramatic Society and the musical societies are as concerned as ever about the arts they serve; the spread of knowledge is still Oxford's foundation stone.

A BBC mobile recording unit accompanied Potter when he made his visit, and many of the unique records they brought back will illustrate the coming programme. They include:—

Excerpts from a Unian debate in which Monsignor Ronald Knox and Evelyn Waugh, the well-known novelist, were the guest speakers;

An O.U.D.S. rehearsal in which the stage star, Leslie French, drilled some raw recruits;

Excerpts from the lectures of half-a-dozen eminent dons

A press-day in the life of the Editor of "Isis";

Impromptu conversations among the undergraduates on set themes; and

The Oxford chimes

'Undergraduate Summer' will not only take the listener behind the scenes of University life—it will show him a part of the English picture as striuing as it is far-famed.

Trans. 2, Aug. 18, 12p.m. G.M.T.

EMBARGO ON ARMS FOR JAPAN

Chinese Author Foresees Action By American People

NEW YORK (By Air Mail).

At his camp in Arlington, Vermont, Dr. Lin Yutang, famous Chinese author, announced that recent events "may rouse the American people to the point where they will demand of their legislators a stoppage of the sending of arms to Japan." He referred to the accord last week between the British Ambassador and the Japanese foreign minister in Tokyo. This virtual recognition by Great Britain of Japan's dominance over "occupied" areas of China, he said, would soon impress Americans with the dangers of a "do-nothing" policy. He made no reference to the action of the U. S. in abrogating its 1911 treaty with Japan.—News Press Service.

(Continued from Col. 7.)

take up the cause of poor students and stop this unnecessary drain on students.—Yours etc.,

RAMCHANDRA MAHADEV.

"Prayers For Rain"

To The Editor of 'The Chronicle"

Sir,—Under the heading "Prayers for Rains", I see that a correspondent, Mr. K. J. Dave, in your issue of to-day, reminds the public of the futility of praying for rains. One may as well pray for the sun not to rise to-morrow or the tides not to take place the day after. People would not pray for rains if they knew that rains and winds are under the inexorable laws of Nature just the same as the rising of the sun and the tides.

The unenlightened, however, who know nothing of natural laws, believe that a god or gods gives rains or withholds the same at his sweet will, and prayers may move him to do what he is not inclined to do. This erroneous belief is due to wrong religious teaching. People are made to believe exactly as barborous, people believed thousands of years ago when nothing was known of natural laws. For the same reason, people believe that prayers may avert epidemics, cure incurable diseases and that God allows such things for his own glory! Few indeed realise that such beliefs lower the idea of God and make him a sort of capricious and tyrannical being in the skies.—Yours, etc.,

PERICLES.

Our Readers' Views

Sir Norman Macleod's Reply To Mr. Dadyburjor

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I have no desire to enter into a newspaper controversy over the Dual System, but I should like to be permitted to make a few remarks on Mr. Dadyburjor's letter in the "Bombay Chronicle" of July 21st on the same subject Mr. Dadyburjor makes no reference to my objection to abolishing the solicitors' examination. The solicitors are the backbone of the legal profession, since they alone have had a practical legal training; abolish the examination of articled clerks, and then no one will pay a large sum to enter into articles, when he can set up his board as an advocate with the rest. When those who have gone through that training have departed, there will be no one to take their place. You can give the people a City Civil Court, if they want it, but do not lower the standard of the High Court. There is a Law, first observed by one Gresham to operate in currency matters, but as a matter of fact it is universal, and allows of no exception. If the untrained advocate is permitted to conduct business in the High Court, then the standard of the High Court will suffer, and it is much more important in the public interest that that standard should be maintained than that the legal profession should be unified, with all practical training abolished. It is generally recognised that the lawyer who prepares a case for the hearing finds it wiser to entrust the pleading to a mind which comes fresh to the consideration of its merits, and if objection is taken to the cost in proceedings involving small amounts then let the costs of such proceedings be brought under some lesser scale, rather than abolish the Dual system. I am perfectly well aware that the costs of filing a suit of no money value in the High Court is beyond the means of poor people, but is that really an evil? Litigation is cheap for this class of suits in the District courts, with the result that we find trumpery matters being fought upto the High Court, which might easily have been settled by negotiation or through the intervention of the elders of the community. When the question of a City Civil Court was being discussed some 15 or 16 years ago, it was suggested that there were very many poor people in the City who were debarred from obtaining justice owing to the cost, but there was never any evidence to support this suggestion, and I think the poor people have got on very well without the temptation to bring their neighbours to the Courts on every possible provocation. Lastly, I had no intention, as Mr. Dadyburjor imagines, of sneering at Mr. Munshi; I merely stated a fact. Mr. Munshi is a very good Minister and was a very good advocate (O.S.).—Yours, etc.

N. C. MACLEOD.

Pyports Cobham, Aug., 4.

Anglo-Indian Education

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Everybody, directly or indirectly concerned with the education of Anglo-Indian youth, ought to read with keen interest Lt.-Col. Sir Henry Gidney's letter on this topic in a local paper. It is really difficult to see what useful purpose can be served by activities like those of Colonel Berkely Hill

The implication, however, that the maintenance of European principals or masters in our schools is the sole reason for our 'inferiority complex', if any, is rather a big pill to swallow and amounts actually to exaggerating a very tiny aspect of the real picture. Almost all the colonies of the British Empire, and many American and other foreign schools and colleges have Britishers on their teaching staffs, but none there complains of students graduating with an inferiority complex, or worshipping everything non-Colonial or non-American, etc. Many "National" educational institutions even of this country boast of British masters and professors; but do these institutions necessarily turn out the finished product in the shape of traitors to their country's ideals? Anglo-Indian schools themselves would soon lose their identity as such if the annual influx of students were not regulated by strictly enforced quota systems. Every year Anglo-Indian schools are obliged to turn down hundreds of applications for admission by Indian students. Why? That there is so great a demand on these institutions in spite of the larger and cheaper 'Indian' institutions is the finest advertisement one could wish for. It proves, too, that not only the Anglo-Indian, but the Indian too, has a better sense of values than he is given credit for.

Some of the Anglo-Indian schools were very handsomely provided for in the shape of lavish endowments and it would be very interesting to learn how these have been reduced to their present state of penury, so that they have been compelled to accept grants-in-aid with their attendant stipulations affecting the very ideals, traditions and interests of the community which their founders meant to perpetuate. These setbacks are typical of the vicissitudes the community has been passing through for decades, and it behoves all Anglo-Indians to acquaint themselves with these past errors of omission and commission, and to learn from them, if they really mean to put their house in order. We, as a community, owe a great deal on the other hand, to those Britons, both laity and clergy, who have done and are doing so much in the cause of educating our children both, through actual service and benevolent influence.—Yours, etc.,

H. Mac. T. ROBERTSON.

Fort, Bombay.

August 11.

POINTS FROM LETTERS

A Mysore Ban

"DISILLUSIONED" condemns the ban placed by the Mysore Government on Mr. Will Durant's book "The Case for India," as being invidious and undemocratic

Text Books In Persian

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Every year different books are prescribed by the University authorities as text books in different languages including Persian. As every one knows, there are a few classic Persian authors whose works are repeated every two, three years. These classic works are available in several editions, and are printed by well-known publishers of standard Persian works, such as Karimi Press, Naval Kishore Press, Mufidai-aam and others and are sold at low enough prices. Till recently the portion prescribed from standard works were indicated by the authorities and the choice of editions was left to students who very often used to secure second hand copies. But now some members of the Persian Board of Studies seem to have taken a fancy for a certain publisher and specify that the editions prescribed are those brought out by him.

Now, Sir, these editions are nothing but copies, so far as the text goes, of the standard editions available in the market. But because of the University patronage they are priced twice or thrice as much as the cost of the complete standard editions which generally contain as much as ten times the matter contained in the prescribed edition.

It is hardly fair to allow students to be fleeced in this manner to favour a publisher.

May I request you, Mr. Editor, to

(Continued in Col. 4).

IS HE HURT?

Use 'Dettol' quickly!

The smallest break in the skin is dangerous. It may turn septic and lead to blood poisoning. Therefore prompt action is necessary— apply 'Dettol' at once! 'Dettol' does not hurt or sting. For your children's sake — keep 'Dettol' always handy.

RECKITT & SONS Hull and London England

'DETTOL' THE MODERN ANTISEPTIC

EVERYBODY NEEDS THE STRENGTH OF BOVRIL

Quick thinking and quick acting invariably go hand-in-hand. For those who engage in athletic pursuits these two faculties are of paramount importance.

That is why athletes the world over take Bovril daily. They have found that Bovril in addition to fostering quickness of brain and muscle, gives them the endurance that is vitally essential.

FOR A QUICK ENERGISER TAKE

BOVRIL

World Of Sport: Home And Abroad

England's Team For Final Test Match Against West Indies

(BY LOOKER-ON)

The third and final Test match between England and West Indies will commence at the Oval on Saturday next. England has chosen the following team for the match:—W. R. Hammond (Captain), L. Hutton, D. Compton, J. Hardstaff, W. Wood, D. Wright, T. Goddard, M. S. Nichols, R. Perks, N. Oldfield and W. Keeton.

As will be seen from the above list, England has made four changes in the last team which did service for them in the Second Test match at Manchester. In the place of Bowes, Copson Fagg and Paynter, Nichols, Perks, Oldfield and Keeton have come in. It is worth noticing that with the exception of Nichols, none of those who have been selected for the Indian tour have been invited for this match.

WILL WEST INDIANS RISE TO OCCASION?

It will be remembered that England won the first Test by the big margin of eight wickets and the Second Test was drawn due to the vagaries of the weather. As far as the rubber is concerned England is in an advantageous position. Even if it is drawn they will have the honour of the series with them. Will Grant the West Indian Captain succeed in lowering England's colours at the Oval and leave the series undecided? That will mean they will retain the honours of the last series still. By winning the toss on the last two occasions, Grant has broken the chain of Hammond's luck in that respect. Will he now beat the England's skipper on the field as well? The chances do not seem to be very bright with the West Indies. Neither in batting nor in bowling have they yet fulfilled the promise they gave early in the season. It remains to be seen if they would rise to the occasion now.

BENGAL FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION FORMED

The three recalcitrant clubs of Calcutta, Mahomedan Sporting, East Bengal and Kalighat, have now succeeded in forming a Football Association of their own called the Bengal Football Association with the Finance Minister of Bengal, Mr N. R. Sarkar as President. On paper the Committee looks strong enough to cause plenty of trouble to the I.F.A. It is not yet known how much support the new body has been able to gather in the City of Calcutta and the districts. A good deal will depend upon the representation which the promoters of the B.F.A. will allow to the districts on their managing Council. The constitution of the I.F.A. is deficient in this respect. They have not made any room for the district representatives in their Governing Body. And this has been a source of constant friction between the Governing Body of the I.F.A. and their Provincial Council. Evidently the seceders are making capital out of it at present.

CALCUTTA V. DISTRICTS

It is, however, clear that all the important clubs of Calcutta, Indian, European and military, banning the three mentioned above, have remained staunch with the I.F.A. And it is not very likely that they would join hands with the 'rebel' body—only to please some of the Ministers of Bengal! It may, however, turn out to be a fight between the city and the districts, as I have stated above. That will be a great pity. Whatever differences there might be between the I.F.A. and the districts are capable of amicable adjustment. But on no account should discipline be allowed to be undermined. Any way there seems to be further trouble ahead in Bengal football.

RUMOUR BELIED

It appears that the rumour that most of the Bangalore players who were playing in Calcutta for the Mahomedan Sporting and East Bengal this season would turn out for their home clubs in the All-India Rovers Tournament now on in Bombay, is utterly false. Under Rule 33 of the A.I.F.F. they are debarred from playing for two clubs at the same time. It would be a glaring breach of this rule if they had done so. The W.I.F.A., as a provincial controlling body, could not very well support it. No doubt the absence of those star players like Lakshminarayan Murugesh, Rahamat and others robs the Tournament a good deal of its interest and the Bangalore Muslims, holders a lot of their strength. But that cannot be helped under the rule now in force. I understand some of these players are now playing for other clubs in Calcutta at present. I wonder if they will make the journey to Bombay to play for one of the three Calcutta clubs who would fight for the Rovers Cup during the next few days.

In The Footsteps Of A Great Father

Herbert Sutcliffe, the great Yorkshire and England bat accompanies "Billy," his 12-year-old son on to the Leeds cricket field. Sutcliffe (Jr.) is a member of the Pudsey Second XI.

FOOTBALLER WHO DOESN'T CHEW GUM!

Gum-chewing is a fairly common habit among footballers, but one player who never indulges now is William Imrie, one of Swindon's new recruits. One day, when a junior in Scotland, he was chewing gum during the course of a match when an opponent charged him heavily and the gum stuck in his throat, nearly choking him before the trainer could remove it.

SUMMER MEETING 3rd DAY

Handicaps For Saturday's Races

THE MAGDALA PLATE—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,500; Second Rs. 1,100; Third Rs. 500.

A Handicap for horses in Class II.

Coeur de Lion 9-5, Saxicola 9-0, Monocle 8-13, Auto Buz 8-9, Son of Lore 8-9, Levant 8-9, Talk 8-9, Cash Book 8-9, Panna Prince 8-9, Sarason 8-6, Twain 8-5, Jovial Prince 8-0, Garden Warbler 7-13, Shell Out 7-13, What's What 7-9, Final Glance 7-9, Hipperary 7-9.

THE ROXY PLATE (Div. I)—Distance 6 furlongs.

Marina 9-6, Casanova 9-4, Ratepayer 9-4, Galahad Star 9-2, Little Son 9-2, Jayant 9-0, Lord Clarion 8-13, Column Two 8-13, Mukama 8-10, Chandana 8-10, Eddy 8-9, Wild Cherry 8-9, Anita 8-7, Gorgus 8-7, Miles Hawk 8-6, Little Town 8-6, Rathita 8-4, Loveable 8-3, Husn Ara 8-2, Pome 8-1, Aftalon 8-1, School Quad 8-0, Honor M. 7-13, Morning Gun 7-11, Mazarin 7-11, Linguaphone 7-9, Master Mint 7-9, Valleymount 7-7.

THE ROXY PLATE (Div. II)—Distance 6 furlongs.

King Moab 9-3, Hi Ho 9-2, Beau Geste 9-0, Mona Liza 9-0, Hillford 8-13, Hue d'Or 8-12, The Diamond 8-11, Circus Girl 8-11, My Fancy 8-10, Quarley Hill 8-10, Red Gold 8-10, Lambeth Walk 8-9, Not Out 8-9, Droichead Nua 8-6, Ecstasy 8-5, Kirit 8-5, The President 8-5, Abundantia 8-5, Hassina 8-2, Valencia 8-1, Le Mas 7-11, Reliable 7-11, Straw Hat 7-11, None So Dear 7-11, Boat Drill 7-9, Baby Boy 7-7, Red Minx 7-7, No Regrets 7-7.

THE ANDOVER PLATE (Div. II)—Distance 6 furlongs

Riverwood 9-0, Melianthius 9-0, Lord Byron 8-10, Time Marches On 8-10, Peace Treaty 8-9, Nothing Left 8-9, Mark You 8-9, Pompom 8-5, Ganymede 8-5, Impetus 8-5, Wheatsheaf 8-5, Pride of India 8-4, Kilt 8-4, Danny Boy 8-3, Pompeian 8-3, Taqdir 8-3, Sporting Coat 8-0, Brittas Belle 8-0, Pursuivant 7-12, Cendrillon 7-12, Cymro 7-12, Torquemada 7-12.

THE ANDOVER PLATE (Div. I)—Distance 6 furlongs.

Gaitetra 9-4, Bastion 9-4, Let Slip 9-4, Dightena Valley 9-3, Golden Beam 9-3, Advance 6-12, Mohalebbi 8-8, Autoland 8-7, Applelite 8-7, Apple Jelly 8-5, Meddlesome 8-4, Pearl Queen 8-2, How's That 8-2, Royal Prince 8-2, Billard 8-0, Garter Star 8-0, Dick Tapper 7-13, Rowan Tree 7-13, Conway 7-11 Horoscope 7-11, Jocund 7-7.

THE PATIALA PLATE (Div. I)—Distance 6 furlongs.

Rahana 9-5, Tippu Sultan 9-5, Prince Shivaji 9-0, Brutus 9-0, Blue Tinsel 8-12, Boat Drill 8-12, Eager Tit 8-12, Eastern Pride 8-11, Harbour Light 6-11, The Captain 8-9, Princess Hilal 8-4, Can Can 8-2, Ironside 8-2, Wunderbar 8-0, The Duchess 8-0, Manboob 8-0, First Choice 7-10, Twine 7-10, Resperator 7-10, Sherabel 7-7, Sunlight 7-7.

THE PATIALA PLATE (Div. II)—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winston 9-4, Bell Boy 9-0, King's Wine 9-0, Dimples 8-11, Mahboob's Choice 8-9, Potato Jones 8-7, Aristocratic 8-7, Finis 8-4, Formosa 8-3, Kolhapur King 8-3, Shahenshah 8-3, Vikramsinha 8-3, Miss Quitch 8-0, Ophelia 8-0, Tap Dance 8-0, Flash 8-0, Oh Yeah 8-0, Farida 8-0, Shermount 7-11, Scottish Pride 7-7, Golden Chance 7-7.

Charity Soccer (Cooperage)

VICTORY FOR CIVIL AND MILITARY XI

Indians Lose Keen Tussle By Odd Goal In Five

CIVIL & MILITARY XI 3
(Robson 2 and Furrie).
INDIAN XI 2
(Dadoo and Butchi).

A soccer 'international' played on behalf of charity between a Civil and Military combination and Indian XI, both teams being selected from amongst the entrants (local and out-station) for the All-India Rovers Tournament, on the Cooperage ground last evening resulted in a narrow win for the former by the odd goal in 5.

The game was throughout keenly contested, both the charges being raided in turn in a pretty even fashion.

FURRIE'S FINE GOAL

Robson gave the Civil and Military the lead connecting with Lissenburg's fine centre, with a perfect header in the 20th minute of play (1—0). Just five minutes before recess the Indians were awarded a penalty, Taylor handling the ball in the p.A, and Dadoo, their pivot taking the spot kick placed the ball neatly in the extreme top corner of the net, quite beyond Cohen's reach (1—1).

On resumption the Civil and Military scored twice in rapid succession in the 21st and 22nd minute through Robson and Furrie respectively—Furrie's effort in particular producing the finest goal of the match (3—1).

Butchi reduced the margin for the Indians a minute before the final whistle, running in with the ball after having worked up a stray pass from the centre (3—2).

Rs. 1,140 were collected at the gates, which amount will be handed over to the Poppy Day Appeal Fund.

By kind permission of the Officer Commanding the Band of the South Lancs. Regt. entertained the spectators to a choice selection of tunes before the match and during recess time.

RESULT:

INDIAN XI 2
CIVIL & MILITARY XI 3

The teams were:—

INDIAN XI:—Kadirvelu (Bangalore Muslims), Ahmed Ali (Young Mohammedans) and Jayaram (Bangalore Blues); Kahder (Bangalore Muslims), Dadoo (B.B. and C.I.Rly.) and Ghulam Nabi (Young Mohammedans), Natesan (Bangalore Muslims), D'Cruse (Bangalore Muslims), Lakshmian (Bangalore Blues), Butchi (Y.M.C.A.) and Hassan (Young Mohammedans) (Captain).

CIVIL & MILITARY XI:—Cohen (Caltex), Taylor (28th Field Regt. R.A.) and Grubb (Wilts); Christie (K.O.S.B.), Nutland (Wilts) (Captain) and Gray (S. Lancs), Woodcock (B.B. and C.I. Rly.), Robson (S. Lancs), Lissenburg (Caltex), Furrie (K.O.S.B.) and Stannard (Suffolks).

REFEREE:—Mr. L. Hibbert.

To-day's Match: Rovers Cup

(COOPERAGE)
SECOND ROUND

5-45 p.m. Howrah Dist. F.A. v. Collegians (Simla).

WELL-KNOWN CRICKETER DEAD

BRISBANE, August 15.

The death has occurred of the Queensland Cricket all-rounder, Ronald Oxenham, after a long illness. He was aged 48.

Oxenham played in several International matches versus England, South Africa and the West Indies but never visited England.—Reuter.

FOOT-FAULT RULE

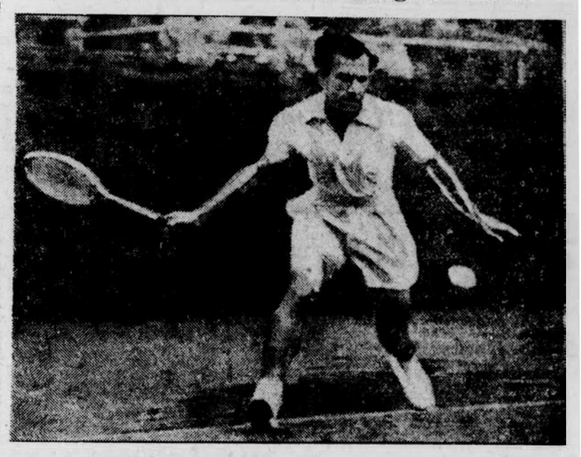
Sir Norman Benett Suggests Amenaments

Amendments to the foot-fault rule are suggested by Sir Norman Bennett in the columns of the "Daily Telegraph" and "Morning Post". He writes that the foot-fault rule, as administered at Wimbledon, was a constant source of irritation, because it is not based on physical and physiological facts. "With the modern man's service, it is usual for the ball to be actually struck in front of the base-line, and the centre of gravity of the server is also in front at the moment of impact or immediately after, so that it would be quite impossible for the server to get behind the base-line, as required for a weight-putter, i.e., the ball is actually served in court.

"Why, therefore, attach vital importance to the hanging foot, perhaps the least significant part of the body used in serving? Moreover, it is extremely difficult to judge whether the ball is hit just before or just after the hanging foot crosses the line. The two things cannot be seen at the same time, and the correlation of the sight of the foot and the sound of the impact is confusing. The senses are not normally related in such a way as to make decision easy, and a rule where interpretation depends on fallible human judgment must be a bad rule".

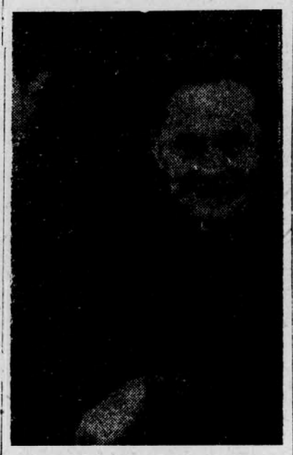
"There are three logical alternatives", says Sir Norman. "One is to prescribe that the first contact of the hanging foot with the ground must be behind the base-line, which would involve standing so far back as greatly to affect the severity of service. Another is to ignore the hanging foot and prescribe that it must not touch the ground within the court before the ball is struck. This would make very little difference and be much easier to judge than the present rule. The third is to prescribe that when the ball is struck it must be behind a plane perpendicular to the base-line, and to ignore everything else. That is what really matters; it would be fairly easy to judge and would be worth a trial. Finally, why is it more often an offence to make a foot-fault on the centre court or No. 1 court than on a side court?"

"My Only Ambition—To Be King Of Tennis"



GHAUS MAHOMED—INDIA'S NO. 1 PLAYER!

To Re-visit India?



H. Lindrum, the Australian professional billiards and snooker champion, who may be re-visiting India next year at the end of his present New Zealand tour.

'WANT TO BE KING OF TENNIS'

Ghaus Mohammed's Only Ambition

Ulyss Rogers says:—

Ghaus Muhammad, the Indian from Lucknow, fought his way into the last eight of the Wimbledon championships. Ghaus had a great victory when he knocked out that sound ex-Davis Cup player, H. G. N. Lee, 7-5, 4-6, 6-4, in the Frinton-on-Sea annual tournament.

Ghaus, ferocious on the court, mild and pleasant off it, has one ambition—to be king of tennis.

"I have had two years' continuous tennis", he told me.

"But", I said, "I thought you were a student of languages and English history at an Indian University?".

"Yes", he said, "and I have put in two days of study this last year. I came away before the examination".

"But your profession?"

"I don't want one. I am just simply too mad on tennis".

Cricket

S. PUNJAB ROVERS ON TOUR

Fixtures In Kathiawar, Bombay And Poona

The Southern Punjab Rovers cricket team is touring Kathiawar, Bombay and Poona during August and September and will play the following matches:

August 19 and 20: Rajputana Cricket Association XI, at Ajmer.
August 23 and 24: Junagad Gymkhana, at Junagad.
August 26 and 27: L. Graham's Club, at Mangrol.

August 30 and 31: H. H. Bhavnagar XI, at Bhavnagar.
September 2 and 3: Western India States Cricket Association, at Rajkot.
September 5 and 6: H. H. Limbdi's XI, at Limbdi.
September 9: Surat College XI, at Surat.

September 10: Randey XI, at Surat.
September 13 and 14: Bombay University XI, at Bombay.

September 16 and 17: Cricket Club of India, at Bombay.
September 19 and 20: Y. P. Hindu Gymkhana, at Poona.

AMATEUR BATS MOST SEVERE?

Yorkshire bowlers have found amateur batsmen most severe on them so far this season. All the biggest scores off the Yorkshire bowling have been made by amateur batsmen. Brodhurst (Cambridge University), Dempster (Leicester) and Brown (Surrey) have been most successful.

Rovers Cup

HOWRAH DIST. F. A. SEND STRONG TEAM

Personnel Drawn From Pick Of Calcutta Sides

The Howrah District Association have for the first time sponsored a team for any tournament. In order to make a strong 'maiden' bid for the Rovers Cup this year the Association have drawn upon the following players, representing the 'pick' of a number of well-known Calcutta sides, for the personnel of the team:—

Personnel Of Side

GOAL:—B. Sarkar (Calcutta Town Club).

BACKS:—K. Banerji (Mohun Bagan), Rahman (Bhowanipore) and P. Mitter (Howrah Union).

HALF-BACKS:— Ranganatham (B.N.R.), Narsima (George Telegraphs), Jumman (Bhowanipore) and K. Chatterji (Howrah Union).

FORWARDS:—Krishnarao (B. N. R.), S. Mitter (Langcha) (Mohun Bagan), P. Banerji (Salkea), Jones (Police), Aziz (Bhowanipore) and S. Tat (Howrah Union).

RESERVES:—B. Mitter, S. Banerji, L. Mukerji, F. Ghosh and Josing.

Mr. P. B. Dutt, M.A., B.L., Vice-President of the Association, Dr. R. Mitter, M.B., and Mr. B. Banerji, the Joint Hon. Secretaries have accompanied the side to Bombay.

The Howrah Dist. F. A. are scheduled to make their tournament debut this evening when they oppose the Collegians (Simla) in the second round of the All-India Rovers Tournament. The Association's team will be chosen from among the above-mentioned players.

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THERE YOU ARE BRIGHT AND CLEAN AGAIN. GOOD JOB YOU'VE BEEN SMOOTH-CLEANED INSTEAD OF HARSH SCOURED!
Ask for the original Monkey Brand in the new red and black carton.
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YOU'RE RIGHT. MANY OF MY NEIGHBOURS HAVE BEEN HARSH SCOURED AND THEY LOOK WORN OUT!

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REVISION OF RESERVE BANK ACT

Strict Scrutiny Is Only Way To Arrest Bank Failures

With regard to the report that the Reserve Bank of India is considering revision of the Reserve Bank Act as well as undertake banking legislation for the protection of depositors in this country, Mr. S. C. Mazumdar, a prominent member of the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, says:—

The reported Banking Legislation that is being undertaken by the Reserve Bank is a more in the right direction and is long overdue. The Reserve Bank is a move in the country have become a very common feature and have ruined thousands of families through no fault of theirs. It is the bounden duty of the Government, which has now devolved on the Reserve Bank of India, to protect the primary interests of the depositors in this country by adopting measures which will minimise if not prevent Bank failures in this country. The proposals put forward by the Reserve Bank of India uptil now are quite good, so far as they go. But the proposals at present reported do not go far enough to check the mushroom and fraudulent growth of banking in this country. Some of the provisions like the minimum paid-up capital of Rs. 5 lacs as well as additional capital for each branch opened are very sound. The first one will prevent mushroom growth of Banks which have cropped up particularly in Southern and Eastern India to the danger of the Society.

The second provision regarding the additional capital with regard to opening of each branch will check the opening of branches by weaker institutions indiscriminately and without efficient and properly trained staff and thus prevent widespread distress. It is an open secret that several banks are indiscriminately opening branches to attract fresh deposits at ruinous rates to keep on rolling the due deposits in other branches. The failure of a bank which is confined to a particular locality does not affect much the general public excepting the locality concerned. Thus by this provision the distress will be localised to a particular area.

WILL HANDICAP PROGRESS

The provision with regard to cash reserve and certain percentage of investment in Government Securities is a very sound one as this will add to the liquidity of banks concerned. The provision, however, regarding additional capital of Rs. 5 lacs each for opening branches in cities like Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Delhi, is, in my opinion, unnecessary and will do no good to improve the banking structure in the country. On the contrary, it might restrict the growth and connection between important money markets with the rural centres where there is a great disparity in the monetary rates. Today we can get money in bigger cities at almost a negligible rate of interest which could not have been even dreamt of some years back. But, there has hardly been any improvement in that direction in rural centres. This is because of the absence of proper channels in the money market by which large capital can be filtered down from the reservoirs in the big cities and financial centres, to the urban and rural centres. What is wanted is intermediary credit. Institutions to do this function of carrying credit at the cheapest possible rates to the urban and rural centres where it is most needed. Care should, therefore, be taken that no such measures should be adopted which will restrict this move of natural flow of capital from the financial centres to the inland centres.

BANK FAILURES

Moreover, if we search the history of bank failures in this country, we shall hardly come across any instance where an institution has met with failure on account of shortage of capital. On the contrary, most of the failures have been due to inefficient and dishonest management. It is an open secret in the Indian Banking World that the Directors and Officers of Banks have been greatly responsible for dishonest and mismanagement of these institutions which have failed. Measures should therefore, be taken towards this root cause of bank failures in this country. The first and foremost measure that should be adopted in this direction is to prohibit loans to Directors and Officers of any banking institution either directly or indirectly. It may be well remembered that during the revision of the Company Law two years back in the Central Assembly when the Banking Section was in progress such a proposal was turned down on the plea that the solvent Directors of Banks are likely to be scared away, and that ultimately a particular banking institution would forego such good business. As against this argument which may be applicable to a handful of Directors in Banking concerns in this country, thousands of instances can be multiplied in which most of the failures have been due to dishonesty of the Directors and the management. It is, therefore, in public interest that a good few Directors of Banks have to suffer for the sake of a large majority of Bank Directors and Officers who have been dishonest and inefficient. In this connection, it is significant to note the remark of an important Auditor Friend of mine with whom I was discussing about the banking legislation. "There are not many banks which can really stand the scrutiny of an Auditor". Yet the Auditors of all Banks in this country have been passing the Balance Sheets without much of troubles to see that the Depositors money is safe in the hands of the Directors and the management.

In addition, therefore, it is entirely necessary that there should be strict scrutiny of Banks as in case of Insurance Companies, by Government Examiners. This task of examination of both the Scheduled and non-Scheduled Banks may be left over to the Reserve Bank, which is most fitted by its position and experience to exercise this supervision over the banking institutions in this country. The Reserve Bank Act should, therefore, be modified in such a way as to give it power to check the defects of any banking institution by their competent officers. Moreover, as I had pointed, merely an attainment of a capital and reserve of Rs. 5 lacs should not entitle a banking institution to be a scheduled bank under the Reserve Bank of India Act. The Reserve Bank should thoroughly scrutinise the affairs of a bank before admitting any institution as a Scheduled Bank. In fact, I would go further and say that this minimum capital and reserve of Rs. 5 lacs should immediately be increased to Rs. 10 lacs. Larger powers should be given to the Reserve Bank authorities to have watchful eyes on Banking Institutions including checking of unremunerative offer of high interest rates on deposits as well as on loans and advances.

RESERVE BANK'S RESPONSIBILITY

A great responsibility rests on the shoulders of the Reserve Bank of India to bring about a healthy banking system and structure in this country, and we confidently hope that the Reserve Bank authorities will shoulder such responsibility with great care. I note from the Press reports that it may take even 2 years to put any statute of banking reform in this country, but I would only appeal to the Reserve Bank authorities that it is an immediate and urgent necessity and no time should be lost in bringing forward a statute of banking reform in this country. As I view things at present, I see the prospect of a banking crisis developing in some part of East India very shortly, unless proper steps are taken in time and there will be disaster to many banks there bringing ruin to thousands of poor and ignorant families.—United Press.

HIGH BIRTH-RATE IN PUNJAB

LAHORE, Aug. 15.

"The Punjab leads other provinces in high birth-rate," says a Press Note issued by the Information Bureau, Punjab.

The Note adds: "During 1937 which is the latest year for which the comparative figures are available, the Punjab recorded the highest birth-rate and very nearly the lowest death rate among the provinces of India.

"There was only one province, namely, Sind, where the death-rate was markedly lower than in the Punjab. In Sind, however, the birth-rate too was very low so that the excess of births over deaths represented only 7.87 per mille of the population.

In the Punjab the birth-rate exceeded the death-rate by 20.50 per mille of the population. This was the highest figure recorded by any province."—United Press.

Gujarat Kisan Sabha Meeting

The meeting of the Gujarat Provincial Kisan Sabha will be held on Saturday the 19th instant at 1 p.m. at the office of the Forward Bloc Bhavsarvad, Nadiad and not on 20th as announced previously.

Stimulating Interest In Colonial Empire

Empire Marketing Board Goes Ahead With Work

LONDON, August 16

The Colonial Empire Marketing Board which was established in 1937 has published its first report covering the work during the first year since it began operations in March 1938.

The report shows that the work was divided into two main sections; firstly, to put into the minds of the public at home a far clearer picture of Britain's possessions overseas and secondly, to investigate and improve ways in which colonial products could be brought on the market.

The report says it is clear that producers and traders in the dependencies will have to reorganise the growing and selling of a number of commodities before an unvarying high standard of quality can be guaranteed. Until that day approaches the Board believes that to push these colonial products would do no good but harm. But meanwhile it is seeking to interest in the Colonial Empire and its resources which will presently stand the exporters in good stead.

The Board has commissioned a short book which will be published in September dealing with the history and development of the colonies. A film showing how the colonies are administered and their populations are cared for is in production and will be followed by a series of snapshots of life and industry in individual colonies. The Glasgow Exhibition and the New York World Fair provided opportunities which the Board seized to bring the colonies before the eyes of millions and plans are being made to ensure that at similar future exhibitions the colonies and their resources should be even more attractively presented.

During the first twelve months the Board's work was necessarily largely preparatory and its total expenditure was under 10,000 sterling but when the campaign is in full swing about five times that sum will be spent annually.—Reuter.

FUTURE OF INDIAN RAILWAYS—II

(Continued from Page 6).

spoken on the provision of more comforts for third class passengers, on the speeding up of services, the prevention of ticketless travel and such other improvements which are calculated to place the Railways on a sounder footing, directly or indirectly. The Railway Board have paid attention to the suggestions made to them, and there are clear indications that well-considered efforts are being made to set matters right, wherever possible. I shall not, therefore, expatiate on these several points, but will merely touch upon a few means by which the Railways could, without running the risk of extra expenditure, create a more favourable impression on the public.

★

There is, at present, a notable delay in the admission and settlement of claims against the Railways. Routine and redtapism, the very essence of large offices, are perhaps responsible for this tardiness. But where the public are concerned, prompt attention should be paid to their demands. I am referring in particular to the prevailing system of refunds on unused tickets, which is undoubtedly too lengthy and cumbersome and cries for a thorough revision.

The Railways would be rendering a great service if they could arrange for the collection of passengers' luggage from and delivery to their residences. This proposition may not be feasible in the case of passengers using the lower classes; but it is certainly possible in the case of first and second class passengers. The present method of having luggage weighed should be dispensed with. Instead, a system should be introduced by which competent and responsible assessors could judge by sight whether each passenger's luggage exceeds a "reasonable" quantity, and if it does, a nominal charge might be levied. Obviously, the "reasonable" amount varies with the status or position of the person concerned, as indicated by the ticket he holds.

★

Whenever, a journey to a particular destination has to be undertaken partly by train and partly by bus, through tickets ought to be issued to passengers so that they might be able to transfer themselves from one mode of transport to another with the least inconvenience and delay. This, however, implies a close relationship with road services, as suggested in foregoing passages.

The task before the Railways, therefore, is vast and somewhat complex; but its performance does not demand any radical changes or profound modification in existing practices. All that is required of the Railways is that they should approach their everyday problems in a commercial spirit and with willingness to adapt themselves to the ever-varying demands made on them by the trade and industry of the country. No doubt the years to come may present obstacles and difficulties hitherto unperceived. But there is no cause for undue pessimism, as it is still possible for the Railways to provide for any future eventuality by raising a new transport structure, capable of resisting the onslaughts of competitors and of turning the present losses into profits.

(CONCLUDED)

U. S. Credit For Indian Industries?

Proposal Made At Conference In New York

NEW YORK, (By Air Mail.)

The opening session of the All-India Conference in America held yesterday at the Ceylon India Inn here was highlighted by a proposal by Mr. B. T. Thakur, banker of Karachi, that India seek to obtain capital and credit from the United States to spur its industrial development. Mr. Thakur and his wife left for Europe today on the Normandie for a month's tour before returning to India.

Mr. Thakur, who told this correspondent his plan had been given sympathetic, albeit unofficial attention by U. S. Government representatives in the Treasury Department, Federal Reserve, Export and Import Bank, Reconstruction Finance Corporation, and by Senator Key Pittman, declared he would press the matter with the various provincial governments in India upon his return there.

DEFENCE PROGRAMME

He asserted that "India has reached the point where it can mould its own economic life', and pointed to America as one of the countries with surplus money which could aid in developing heavy industry if properly approached. India does not want the aid of Eng'and, he said, because she does not wish to remain under her domination. Thakur called attention to the aggressor nations surrounding his country and observed that India has much to do in developing a defence programme. Supporting this view Dr. Gobind Behari Lal, Science Editor of the International News Service, remarked: "Just because India wants peace doesn't mean that she will be left alone".

Other sessions of the conference, called by R. B. Bajpai will be held intermittently over the next two months for the purpose of promoting Indo-American relations. Gulabchand Nirachand and Raghbir Singh Rao, of University Union, England, also spoke. Dr. Krishnalal Shridharani acted as chairman and Magan S. Dave, a Vice-President of the India Chamber of Commerce of America, served as toastmaster.—News Press Service.

BARODA, August 16.

The Baroda Government have sanctioned the introduction of the Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marketing) Act on the lines of the Agricultural Produce Act of the Government of India.

Studying Weather On Wings

Upper Air Conditions: Royal Air Force Flights In North

SIMLA: (By Mail).

Aeroplane ascents, for recording upper air temperature and humidity, are being made with the co-operation of the Royal Air Force at Karachi, Fort Sandeman, Peshawar, Kohat, Risalpur and Ambala.

A daily aeroplane ascent is made at Karachi and three ascents week at Fort Sandeman. Last year the Royal Air Force made 313 observations at Peshawar, Kohat and Risalpur and 15 at Ambala. The data obtained are telegraphed to Poona soon after the flights.

A number of meteorological problems affecting aviation are being investigated at Karachi and Quetta. The inversions over Karachi, the structure of the atmosphere over Karachi and Quetta and questions relating to vertical visibility are under study.

The annual conference of the Royal Air Force meteorologicalists was held at Peshawar in April.

Nanga Parbat Expedition

The Royal Air Force meteorological office at Karachi is under the charge of an officer deputed from the India Meteorological Department and paid for by the Royal Air Force. Regional weather forecasts for Sind and Baluchistan together with local forecasts for Karachi were supplied by telephone daily to the Aircraft Depot and the Western Command, Karachi. About 215 route forecasts and 12 local forecasts including five for night flying and 22 "meteor" reports for artillery practice were issued on request. The Headquarters, Air Forces in India, sanctioned an annual 'liaison' visit of the Royal Air Force Meteorological officers to the units in their area.

The data for weather maps at the Peshawar Meteorological office have been increased by the addition of observation telegrams from some Indian and Iraq stations and the reception of the Karachi morning synoptic broadcast.

This office also issued 258 route forecasts for cross country flights, 32 forecasts for night flying to the Royal Air Force Pilots, 73 forecasts to military units along the Frontier during operations and manoeuvres and ten "meteor" reports for artillery practice. By arrangement with Headquarters, Air Forces in India, forecasts for West Kashmir, the North Punjab and the route between Srinagar and Nanga Parbat were supplied to the Junkers Aircraft co-operating with the German party climbing Nanga Parbat.

Agriculture In Gwalior

GWALIOR, Aug. 11.

A report of the activities of the Department of Agriculture of the Gwalior State for the year 1937-38 has been published and it gives very valuable knowledge regarding the general condition of the ryot production of various crops, character of seasons and their general effect on crops, and the various crop experiments conducted at the Central Farm, Gwalior.

The poverty of agriculturists was aggravated owing to adverse weather conditions together with low and unsteady prices of agricultural produce.

The regular monsoon in the year under report broke out in the third week of June (1937) which was earlier by a week than that of the previous year. In Malwa rains began from the 14th June.

His Highness was pleased to appoint a committee of experts to explore ways and means to ameliorate the economic conditions of the rural population and raise their status in all walks of life. This Committee visited several important places in the State and collected information affecting rural development by taking evidence of officials and people actually working in the fields.

Several crop experiments were conducted at the Central Farm Gwalior to improve the variety of crops.

In about 3,838 plots measuring 12,075 bighas in Gwalior and Malwa divisions the Department demonstrated to the cultivators proper method of agriculture and improved variety of seeds.

The Aoda Development scheme since it was launched completed two agricultural years. The main idea underlying the scheme is to popularise the use of canal water and induce the cultivators to grow intensive money crops and thus to improve their economic condition. It was also intended that all the works of improvement should be done by the cultivators themselves with the least possible official intervention. For the purpose of effecting improvement in the villages "Kashtkar Hitkari Sabhas" have been organised with leading and progressive Zamindars and cultivators as their members.

With the completion of 1 R distributory from the main canal, seven more villages have been added, making up a total of 14. The area under intensive crops like wheat, sugarcane, and other crops has increased to the extent of 2,629 bighas during the year which is more than double the area of what there was last year.

Free medicines such as cinchona tablets and homoeopathic medicines were distributed to the village folks to combat the diseases like malaria and cholera etc. Efforts with considerable amount of success were made in the direction of introducting a system of drainage by preparing furrows in the direction of natural slope to drain off surplus water.

BARODA, August 16.

Owing to the failure of rains the Baroda Government have remitted for the current year the grazing fees in Okhaand Gir forest ranges in Amreli district and Attarsumba range in Mehsana district for cattle belonging to the people of the State.

Protecting Sandalwood

Loss From Spike Disease: Control Measures Evolved

SIMLA: (By Mail).

The Madras Forest Department have succeeded in evolving measures by which new outbreaks of the "spike" disease in sandal forests are being controlled and eradicated.

One of the most valuable woods, sandal occurs largely in south India, and for over half a century has been one of the great sources of revenue. Some forty years ago it was attacked by a fatal virus disease called "spike" disease, owing to the spike-like appearance it produces on the foliage of the tree. The resulting annual loss of revenue has been nearly Rs. 7,00,000 in Madras, Rs. 4,50,000 in Mysore and Rs. 1,00,000 in Coorg. In one forest division alone, where it started in 1913, twenty years later, 55,000 acres of forest were affected, and in 1938 approximately 1,00,000 acres were diseased.

The disease once contracted is incurable and is invariably fatal. No tree has ever been known to recover from it. So extensive are its ravages that for many years exploitation of sandalwood has merely consisted in removing the trees killed by "spike".

DISEASE SPREAD BY INSECTS

As a result of researches it has been found that the disease is spread by one or more insects, but the actual species responsible has not yet been dicovered. In spite of this, it has been possible to evolve control measure to prevent the spread of infection.

These measures and the necessity of their adoption by a trained staff are explained in a "Note on the control and Eradication of New Outbreaks of the Spike Disease on Sandal," just published by the Forest Research Institute and College, Dehra Dun, in its Indian Forest Records (New Series) on Silviculture.

The measures consist in the elimination of three sources of infection, namely, (i) the insect vectors, (ii) the diseased trees which are to be killed by poison and removed, and (iii) the disease-masking trees, i.e., trees infected by the insect, but not yet showing the disease. As soon as the trees suspected of concealing the disease are lopped, the new flush of leaves invariably shows the disease if it is latent in the tree.

By removing the last two sources of infection, the insect vectors get no diseased material to feed on, and either die out quickly or become non-infective.

These control measures have been tried for the last five years and have proved fully effective in eradicating the disease in new outbreaks, and in restricting the spread of the disease outside the limits of the areas at present infected, thereby averting a lose of revenue many times greater than the expenditure on the researches from which they emerged.

Our Rajkot Letter

TO MEET FAMINE CONDITIONS

State Governments Earmark Funds To Purchase Grains And Fodder

(From Our Correspondent).

RAJKOT, (By Mail.)

Most of the States and the Agency Thanas and Thana circles of Kathiawar have prepared provisional schemes, as precautionary measures, to meet the impending famine conditions. Save States like Junagadh, Jamnagar, Bhavnagar and Baroda, have done sufficient enough to merit a mention. Jamnagar Durbar, till now have distributed 20,000 Candies of free fodder and successfully negotiated a purchase of 120,000 Maunds of fodder from Palghar side.

Junagadh State has allocated a sum of Rs. 250,000 to purchase fodder from outside and to give loans to the State farmers. It is arranged to receive 50 wagons of fodder daily to hoard the necessary stock within a month. The auction of Bidis is also closed.

STATE GOVT. EARMARKS FUNDS.

Bhavnagar Durbar has distributed Rs. 22,000 in the purchase of fodder with another sum of Rs. 7,000 already loaned to the State farmers.

Baroda Government have earmarked a sum of Rs. 250,000 of which Rs. 70,000 are allocated to Amreli Mahal in Kathiawar and another sum of Rs. 30,000 for Okha Mahal. The loans are returnable when times improve. Baroda ought to do better now that it has got more than a crore earmarked for this purpose for rural uplift by the late Gaekwar.

Jaffrabad State has arranged the giving of famine relief work to village people by fixing the daily wages, from 1 anna to 4 annas from children to grown up men and women.

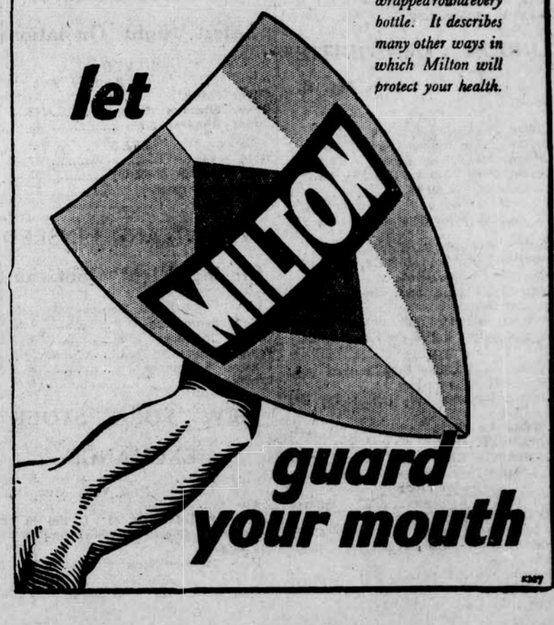
HOPES OF RAIN.

Most of these States have with them famine funds accumulated which they can now judiciously disburse to give relief to the starving cattle and people. However hopes of rains in the next week or ten days are entertained. In case the rain fails, Western India including Gujarat will be in the worst grip of a famine. The Government of Bombay have done well by allocating a lakh of Rupees for Gujarat including Ahmedabad and Viramgam Districts. More relief in States is badly clamoured for.

Quick relief from Sore Throats!

At the first signs of a sore throat, gargle immediately with Milton. Gargle again a few hours later if the pain persists. *Within half a day* Milton will clear up the most irritating throat. Keep Milton always in the house for full protection against sore throat and all the diseases that enter by the throat. A clean mouth is a safe mouth.

To get full value from your Milton, read the booklet wrapped round every bottle. It describes many other ways in which Milton will protect your health.



LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK COTTON FIVE POINTS DOWN

Silver Falls By 1/4d On Cessation Of Indian Buying

COTTON MARKET EASY OWING TO REPORTS OF RAIN

3½ P. C. Sterling Loan Again Higher By 5 Sh.

BOMBAY: August 16.

NEW YORK COTTON

The local Cotton Market ruled easier owing to reports of rain in the Up-country. Broach April-May closed at Rs. 153-10.

BULLION

On the London Silver Market there was a marked setback in silver prices after the recent advance. India sold. Prices were fixed 1/4d. lower for Spot as well as Forward per ounce on cessation of Indian buying, which latterly constituted chief support. Gold was featureless.

STOCK EXCHANGES

The London Stock Exchange was generally quiet with price movements rather irregular owing to uncertainty surrounding international political situation. The undertone nevertheless continued firm despite profit taking. Wall-Street opened easy.

COTTON EXCHANGES

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

OCTOBER 1939

New York, Aug. 16.	
Previous closing	8.74
To-day's opening	8.74
Difference	nil
To-day's closing	8.69
Difference	—.05

LIVERPOOL COTTON

OCTOBER 1939.

Liverpool, Aug. 16.	
Previous closing	4.36
To-day's opening	4.33
Difference	—.03
To-day's closing	4.32
Difference	—.04

BROACH EXPECTATION

July August 1939	Rs. 158-0
April May 1940	Rs. 153-8

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Aug. 16.

On the New York cotton market sentiment was devided in absence of any development in weather while Liverpool cables were undecided. Consequently trading was quietly steady with operators showing little enthusiasm.

Trading in October began at 8.74 i.e. unchanged from last closing prices steadied on better Liverpool cables and some trade support but general enquiry was slow with price showing hardly any important changes.

BOMBAY COTTON

Late Trading

Bombay, Aug. 16.

The cotton market ruled easy during the night session owing to reports of rain in the upcountry. Prices for Broach A/M. after opening at Rs. 154-2 closed at Rs. 153-10; while J/A was quoted finally at Rs. 158-6. The New York cotton market was one point down at the time of the local market closing.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Aug. 16.

Following were the opening ranges on New York Cotton Exchange:—

October (8.75/8.75) 8.74/8.74
December (8.61/8.61) 8.60/8.59
January (unquoted) unquoted

Liverpool Cotton

Liverpool, Aug. 16.

American October 4.35
American December 4.31
Giza October 6.27
Giza December 6.34

LONDON COMMODITIES

London, Aug. 16.

TEAS

Indian Pekoe (1 1/4) 1 1/4
Indian Pekoe higher (2-0 1/4) 2-0 1/4
Ceylon Pekoe (1-0) 1-0 1/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-3 3/4) 1-4

JUTE

First Marks C. I. F. Continent New Crop August September (£20 11/16) £20 5/8
Dundee August (£23 3/4) £23 3/4
Lightning August (£22 1/4) £23 3/4

RUBBER

Spot (8 5/8 paid and buyers) 8 9/16 paid and buyers
Forward October December (8 5/8 paid and value) 8 9/16 paid and value

SEEDS

Castorseed Bombay July August (£10 15/16 sellers) £11 sellers
Linseed Calcutta July (£12 11/16) £12 5/8 sellers
Linseed La Plata July (£11 1/4 sellers) £11 1/4 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal August (£11 3/4) £11 3/4

METALS

Tin (£229 7/8 buyers; £230 sellers) £229 7/8 buyers; £230 sellers
Lead (£15 3/4 buyers £15 13/16 sellers steady) £15 3/4 buyers £15 13/16 sellers. Steady.
Copper (£50 1/4 to £50 3/4) £50 1/4 to £50 3/4
Iron (102) 102

EXCHANGES

CROSS RATES

T. T NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, Aug. 16.

Previous closing	4.68 1/8
To-day's opening	4.68 1/8
At the time of New York cotton closing	4.68 1/16

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Aug. 16.

Previous closing	4.68.13
To-day's opening	4.68.13
To-day's closing	4.68.13

T. T. LONDON ON PARIS

London, Aug. 16.

Previous closing	176.70
To-day's opening	176.70
To-day's closing	176.70

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Aug. 16.

London Exchanges opened with sterling dollar at 4.68.13 without any change from previous closing and remained featureless and quiet. Franc opened at 176.70 and continued dull in absence of any interest.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-5 15/16 sellers) 1-5 15/16 sellers
Paris on Bombay (13.201) 13.201
New York on Bombay (35.00) 35.01
Berlin on Milan (0.87 1/8) 0.87 1/8
London on Milan (89.01) 89.02
London on Shanghai (0-3 19/32) 0-3 17/32
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

DISCOUNTS

3 months (11/16 to 3/4 per cent) 11/16 to 3/4 per cent
4 months (3/4 to 13/16 per cent) 3/4 to 13/16 per cent
6 months (1 1/8 to 1 1/8 per cent) 1 1/8 to 1 1/8 per cent

BULLION

Influx (nil) nil
Withdrawal (nil) nil
Gold (£7-8-7) £7-8-7
Silver (17 5/16) 17 1/16

LONDON SILVER CABLE

Bombay, Aug. 16.

The following cable regarding London silver market was received in Bombay "India sold Speculators bought and sold. Market steady at the decline."

LONDON SILVER

London, Aug. 16.

Spot	(17 5/16) 17 1/16—1/4
Forward	(17) 16 3/4—1/4

LONDON GOLD

London, Aug. 16.

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£7-8-7) £7-8-7

BOMBAY BULLION

Latest Night Quotations

SILVER

Bombay, Aug. 16.

Silver ready	45	13	0
Silver Shravan (Second)	45	8	9
Silver Bhadrapad	45	1	6

GOLD

Gold ready	37	1	3
Gold Shravan (Second)	37	1	6
Gold Bhadrapad	37	1	6
Sovereign	23	9	6

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Night Quotations

Bombay, Aug. 16.

Wheat September	2	15	0
Wheat January	3	3	3
Wheat May	3	3	6
Linseed September	5	3	3
Linseed	4	14	9

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Aug. 16.

The following are the ... [illegible]
General Motor (do! 48 1/8) do! 48 1/2
Anaconda Copper Mining (do! 25 1/4) do! 25 5/8
U S Common New Stock (do! 49 5/8) do! 48 1/2
U S Steel Preference (unquoted) 109 1/2

3½% GOVT. LOAN

Latest Quotation

Bombay, Aug. 16.

3 1/2 per cent Government paper closed at Rs. 98-1 for spot at 4 p.m.

3½% INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Aug. 16.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £84

Closing quotations of the same Loan on the previous days were:—

Wednesday August 9, £83 3/4
Thursday August 10, £83 3/4
Friday August 11, £83 3/4
Monday August 14, £83 1/2
Tuesday August 15, £83 3/4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Aug. 16.

Quotations at 3-30 p.m.

London Stock Exchange was generally quiet Giltedged securities met some enquiry three and half quoted at 84 i.e. five shillings higher than last closing.

INDIAN LOANS

3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£94 1/4) £94 1/4
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£83 3/4) £84
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£10/ 3/4) £108
4 1/2 per cent 1958-68 (£109 3/4) £109 3/4
4 per cent Indian Stock 1948-58 (£102 1/2) £103
5 per cent 1942-47 (£105 1/4) £105 1/2
4 per cent (£96 1/2) £96 3/4

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent 1945-55 (£101 1/2) £101 1/2

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£66 3/8) £66 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£92 3/4) £92 7/8
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£102 5/8) £102 5/8
5 per cent Funding Loan (£105 1/4) £105 3/4
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£91 7/8) £91 7/8
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£105 1/8) £105 3/8

INDUSTRIALS

Standard Motors (16-6) 16-10 1/2
Marks and Spencer Ordinary (59-9) 59-9
Hydro Electric (do) (5 3/4) 5 3/4
Elec Musical Industry (8 9) 8-9
Brunchin Johnson (21-7 1/2) 22-0
Imperial Chemical (29-10 1/2) 29-10 1/2
Woolsworth New Ordinary (65-4 1/2) 65-4 1/2
San Paulo 7 per cent Coffee Rates 1950 (£18-6) £18-6
Dunlop Rubber (28-3) 28-3
Unilever Ordinary (33-3) 33-3
Ford Motors (17-6) 17-6
Cables and Wireless New Ordinary (£51) £51
British American Tobacco Ordinary (90-0) 90-0
Carreas 'A' (£6 5/8) £6 5/8
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (132-6) 131-10 1/2
P and O S N Common Deferred (12-6) 18-3
Distillers (96-9) 96-9
Bredford Dye (3-9) 3-9
British Celanese (6-1 1/2) 6-6
J and P Coates Ordinary (29-7 1/2) 29-7 1/2
Courtaulds Ordinary (30-3) 30-3
Fine Cotton Spinners (2-10 1/2) 2-10 1/2
Vickers Limited Ordinary (17-10 1/2) 17-10 1/2
Inter Nickels (do! 53 1/4) do! 52 5/8
Indian Iron (36-3) 36-3

TEA SHARES

Assam (16-10 1/2) 16-10 1/2
Donaro Tea (33-0) 33-0
Empire of India (23-1 1/2) 23-1 1/2

JUTES

Barnagore (£10 1/4) £10 1/4

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (25-3) 25-3
Gula Kelampong (18-1 1/2) 18-1 1/2
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (29-9 29-3

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (27-6) 27-10 1/2
Burma Corporation (8-3) 8-3
Rio Tintos (£11) £11
East Rand Proprietors (48-9) 48-9
Rand Mines (£8 1/4) £8 1/4

MINE SHARES

Crown (£15) £15 1/8
Associated Portland Cement (70-10 1/2) 70-10 1/2
Trinidad Leaseholds (82-6) 82-6
Sub Nigel (£11) £11
Spring Mines Split Shares (27-6) 28 1/3
Union Corporation (£7 5/8) £7 5/8

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (21-10 1/2) 21-10 1/2
Anglo Iranian (73-1 1/2) 71-10 1/2
Burma Oil (70) 68-9
Mexican Eagle (7-1 1/2) 7-1 1/2
Shell Transport (83-9) 83-1 1/2
Royal Dutch (£34-4 1/2) £33-10 1/2

RAILWAY SHARES

Great Western Ordinary (£29 8) £29-6
London Midland Ordinary (£12 7/8) £12 7/8
London North Eastern Def (£3) £3
London Southern Def (£12 7/8) £12 7/8
London Transport 5 per cent (£113 1/4) £113 1/4
London Transport 'C' (£70 3/4) £70 3/4

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotations

Liverpool, Aug. 16.

The Liverpool wheat market closed at 43 3/4d. for October position to-day while yesterday's closing was 44d.

Chicago Wheat

Chicago, Aug. 16.

Chicago wheat opened steady with Sept at 0.65 Prices advanced on better local support and some outside enquiry influenced by slightly unfavourable crop news from Canada with the price improving to 0.65 3/8.

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, Aug 16.

Liverpool wheat opened quiet with October at 43 7/8 Trading was quiet and inactive with lower overseas offset by less favourable crop news from Canada.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Firm Undertone Despite Profit-Taking

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

London, Aug. 16.

On the Stock Exchange profit-taking was responsible for a slightly easier trend in the day's markets though losses were only small and the firm undertone was generally maintained.

Silver fell by a farthing to 17/1/16 pence an ounce on cessation of Indian buying which latterly constituted chief support.

Wall Street opened dull.

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE

Jutes Steady

CALCUTTA, Aug. 16.

In share market jutes opened quiet but ruled steady as day progressed, but volume of transactions remained more or less on similar scale. In coals only moderate trading took place at slightly improved quotations. Teas were dull. Miscellaneous speculative issues did not show much alteration than yesterday's prices. Others remained featureless. Government securities were quiet but steady.

The following were the closing quotations:—

Govt. securities 3 per cent loan 1951/54 100 small lot; three per cent Govt. paper 99/4 small lot; three and half per cent Govt. paper 97/7; three and half per cent loan 1947/50 104/1; 5 per cent loan 1945/50 113/15 small lot. Banks:—Allahabad pref 148/8; Central 34/6; Reserve 1/8.

Cotton:—Kesoram pref 115 small lot.

Coals:—Bengal 296/8; Bnuianbararee 7/4; Bokaro and Ramgur 13/4; Burrakur 11/6; Borrea pref 120, Dhemo Main 12/2; Hurriladih 10/10, Mundulpoor 7/6; Raneegung 28/8; small lot; Union 28/4; West Jamuria 28/12.

Jutes:—Agarpara ord 14/12; Ang.o-India 310 small lot do pref 151; Barnagore 139; Budge Budge pref 149; Clive 22; Howrah 90/11; Hukumchand 1/13; do pref 23; India 46/6, Kankanarrah 338; Kamarhatty 448/8; Kinnison 9/0 small lot; Lansdowne 138; Lawrence pref 129; Presidency 8/2,

Miscellaneous:—Burma corpn 5/6 Indian copper 1/10; Dalmia cement pref 93; Dacca elec 16/4; Upper Ganges elec 10 odd lot; Burn and Co. ord 270; Indian iron 24/12; National iron and steel 3/2; steel corpn ord 12 do pref 93/8; B I corpn pref 150/8, Dunlop rubber ord 17/13; Indian National Airways pref 9/6; do deid 2; Bengal paper ord 67; India Genl. Navgn. pref 143 small lot;

Teas:—Hasimara pref 151; Hattikhira 17/8; Moheema 7/4,

Debenture:—Three and quarter per cent 1956/66 Howrah Bridge 101/1 small lot.—A. P.

KARACHI PRODUCE MARKET

Karachi, Aug. 16.

To-day's closing quotations:
Cotton Sind Jan. 15/2
Punjab Jan. 12/14/3
Desi American Jan. 17/7/9
Sellers poor demand.
Wheat Sept. 21/7/5, Nov. 22/6/6.
Quiet Mills bought 3,000 bags shippers 10,000.
Gram Sept. 28/7/9, Nov. 28/10/9, Toria seed Sept. 36/1, Nov. 36/8/6, Cottonseed Sept. 24/14, Jan. 29/7/9.

SEEDS MARKET

Closing Night Quotations

Bombay, Aug. 16.

Groundnut Aug.	31	3	0
Groundnuts Feb.	30	9	3
Castorseeds Sept.	29	7	0
Castorseeds May	29	8	0
Cottonseeds Sept	28	8	0
Cottonseeds Jan.	22	10	0

Calcutta Jute Futures

Calcutta, Aug. 16.

Rates of September settlement on the East India Jute Association:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Previous closing	38	4	0
Opened	37	14	0
Highest	38	8	0
Lowest	37	12	0
Closing	38	2	0

The market is ruling steady.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVED

Bombay, Aug. 16.

Lionel Edwards s.s. Dhemels of 4870 reg tons capt H Schurst arrived from Bushire via Bushire and Muscat with general cargo

Scindia Steam Nvg. s.s. Jalavihar of 3881 reg tons Capt G V Jackson arrived from Rangoon via Rangoon Madras Tuticorin and Cochin with rice and general cargo

SAILED

B I S N s.s. Burma of 3228 reg tons Capt A Russell sailed for Rangoon via Cochin and Colombo with local cargo

Caltex (India) s.s. Attila of 9125 reg tons Capt C E Larsen sailed for Colombo with same bottom cargo

B I S N s.s. Bamora of 5070 reg tons Capt W Sinclair sailed for Basra via Karachi and Persian Gulf Ports with passengers and local cargo

B I S N s.s. Tairea of 9756 reg tons Capt F Robinson sailed for Durban via Beds Bunder east and South African Ports with passengers and local cargo

LOADING

The following vessels booked for loading on 16-8-39.

S S Thalatta (LE) for Madras Calcutta Oslo and Gothenburg
S S Ranchi (MM) for China Japan Ports via Colombo and Penang
S S Bandra (MM) for Kathiawar Karachi Ports and Persian Gulf Ports
S S Corfu (MM) for Aden Port Sudan Europe and American Ports

PLIGHT OF CHINESE CURRENCY

Most Difficult Problem In Last 20 Years

LONDON, August 16.

The plight of the Chinese Dollar presents one of the most difficult currency problems encountered even during the last 20 years of exchange chaos, says the "Financial Times". The fall cannot but interfere seriously with what remains of British trade with China, but the causes of collapse are military rather than economic.

The Stabilisation Fund has done good work, but the recent drop shows clearly that an endeavour to hold the dollar at eight pence in June or even six pence half penny early in July would have been impossible. The inception of the fund was very largely the work of Britain who, therefore, made a big effort to uphold her own interests and those of other countries with Far Eastern associations.

It is only a negative satisfaction that lack of success had serious reactions upon the Japanese who had provoked it. Britain cannot be expected to give active support to the exchange without limit in the absence of closer co-operation of others affected. We can and should refuse the demands of the Japanese intended to make us help enlarge their limited success in implanting their own currencies in China and thereby excluding our own commerce therefrom."—Reuter.

REPLACING CHINESE NATIONAL DOLLAR?

Hongkong Move For New Currency

TOKYO, Aug. 16

A scheme for the creation of a new international currency for China is being discussed by British and Chinese financiers in Hongkong according to a Japanese report.

It is suggested that this currency would replace the Chinese National Dollar which would then become a purely domestic currency.—Reuter.

THE BOSE AFFAIR

(Continued from page 6)

struggle with Government. And, believing that the people are now ready and equipped for a fight against Government or will soon be, he wants to embark the people on a direct fight with Government. He is gathering his army to that end and it is reported that he has already obtained a number of recruits.

Many sincerely join issue with Shri Bose as regards the preparedness of his army of revolution, and consider it not wise, in fact, suicidal to take an unprepared army into the field of battle. Shri Bose would, I suppose, call the people who hold such a belief, faint-hearted.

DIVERGENT PATHS

It appears to be hopeless, to argue Shri. Bose out of his conviction. The people, however, have two clear paths before them. Having regard to the emphasis laid by Shri Bose on his ideology, the two paths are divergent. The people must intelligently select one or the other. Let them not allow themselves to be confused in making their choice, either by declamation, or appeal to passion by anybody, however great in the Congress fold. As far as one can see, on the one side, there is the insistent call for ceasing of exploitation by one Indian of another before calling for the ceasing of exploitation of India by England; steady, laborious, toilsome, constructive work; the training for silent self-sacrifice; the attachment to truth, the practice of love towards fellow beings; and trust in the ultimate success, in God's due time, of what He finds to be right and just.

On the other hand, there is the promise of leading an immediate assault on the battlements of the Imperial Government, by adopting specific measures (which Shri Bose has not yet seen his way to disclose). Judging from Shri Bose's pronouncements so far, he wants a large body of Indians to gather round him and shout at the Imperial Government at the top of their voice, and it is considered that Government will thereupon forthwith open the gates and hand over the keys of the fortress to the conquering hero at the head of his troop, and retire.

If Shri Bose has further concrete proposals for driving out the Imperial Government, he has, so far as I am aware, not yet made them public The public is left to guess what they are. Is it, refusal to pay taxes, vacating colleges, and schools, boycott of British goods in a word, chaos? One can only wonder!

Let Indians soberly and dispassionately consider and judge between the two paths and what each path leads to, and all its implications, and take that one which they think is better calculated, surely, to lead the country to its goal.

Opposition Leader Supports Bombay Govt. Bill

(Continued from Page 8).

and areas in Mr. Parulekar's scheme were overlapping and based on unscientific principle although the mover of the amendment tried to tempt him with three crores of rupees.

Replying to Mr. Parulekar Mr. Desai said he at first thought his scheme was defective but when Mr. Phadke rose to oppose it, he thought it was not so defective. Taking a comparative view his scheme was better than the existing state of things.

The amendment when put to vote was lost.

CLASSIFICATION OF LANDS.

A division was challenged on one of the amendments tabled by Mr. Parulekar for the deletion of the word "rice" from the clause pertaining to the classification of land. The amendment was rejected by sixty-two votes against twenty-five.

The Hon. Mr. Morarjee Desai, Revenue Minister, contended that paddy lands differed materially from other lands. The outturt of paddy lands was much more than others. It might be that the productivity of the lands in recent years had deteriorated because agricultural operations were not carried out as they should be. He added that a reduction in land revenue would not necessarily lead to people becoming more industrious. Furthermore, the whole Bill was based on the rental value of lands and as such classification was essential.

PADDY CULTIVATION.

Opposition members pointed out "the precarious living" made out of rice cultivation. Competition from abroad was becoming more and more keen. It was also true that people cling to paddy cultivation more out of sentiment than anything else and the desire to possess lands. As a matter of fact, cultivation of paddy crops did not offer anything more than a mere substinance.

The Minister further elucidating Government's view, pointed out that in many districts there were only rice and "warkas" lands.

The amendment pressed to a division was rejected. Three other amendments by Mr. Parulekar for the inclusion of lands in which sugar, tobacco and cotton were grown, in the classification were negatived.

Mr. Parulekar moved another amendment seeking the deletion of sub-Clause seven of Clause eleven, dealing with rental value. The sub-clause reads as follows:—

"Rental value means the consideration (including premia, if any, or any sum of money paid or promised or a share of crops or service or any other thing of value rendered periodically or on specified occasion) for which land is or could be leased in open competition for a period of one year for its most advantageous use."

The mover observed that the above clause was the crux of the Bill. The basis for the assessment of lands would be on the rental value. Rental value, he added, was very often fictitious. The pressure on land was growing rapidly and nothing had been done to absorb the surplus population. Rents might increase, he said, not because land had become very profitable but because there was no other alternative.

Summing up, Mr. Parulekar said that with the growth of population the pressure on land was bound to grow and consequently effect an increase in rents, the ultimate effect of which would be the Government would collect more land tax. He asked whether Government would prefer "prosperity for itself" at the cost of the misery of the peasants

WHY TENANTS STICK TO LAND

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta asserted that there was no question of open competition in the leasing of lands. Tenants stuck to lands because they had no other alternative living It was not advisable, he said, to have the rental value as the basis for assessment since it could be manipulated. The rent rolls were more often than not, notoriously unreliable.

DEHLAVI'S SUPPORT

Sir Ali Mohommed Khan Dehlavi supporting the amendment stated that they were expecting that the present Government, which claimed to be a Nationalist Government, would put the Revenue Code on a proper footing. He asked what change had the Nationalist Government made in that direction

Mr. Morarji Desai replying stated that the definition was a pivot on which the Bill was based. He agreed that Mr. Parulekar's and his were two different processes of reasoning The obvious reason was assessment based on several factors. the prime factor being rental value. He had given much consideration to the amendment but there was no alternative

It was to be remembered that the Tenancy Legislation was also coming up so that fictitious renting and rack-renting would be put an end to Government propose to see that figures relied upon by Government did not contain fictitious figures

The amendment was pressed to a division and lost 27 voting for and 57 against.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta's similar amendment was taken up and discussion on it was not concluded when the House adjourned till tomorrow.

ECHO OF MUIRHEAD'S TALKS WITH MINISTERS

Premier's "No" To Assembly Question

(From Our Special Representative)

POONA, Aug. 16.

The running of private cars as taxis in Bombay, the interviews which the Ministers had with Lt.-Col. Muirhead, the Under-Secretary of State for India, during his visit to Bombay and Poona and cock-fights in Kanara District were among the subjects for interpellations in the Bombay Legislative Assembly to-day.

In reply to a question by Mr. R. N. Mandlik (Kolaba District) as to whether the Ministers had official interviews with the Under-Secretary of State whether any discussions took place regarding the administration of the Government of India Act and this Government's attitude towards Federation, Mr. B. G. Kher, the Premier, replied in the negative.

The Premier added that no official interviews took place though individual Ministers had conversations with Lt.-Col. Muirhead.

"What about the interview with Colonel Muirhead"? asked Mr. Mandlik in a supplementary question on the interviews which the Ministers had with Col. Muirhead. Under-Secretary of State. The Premier replied, "It was a casual conversation. It started with weather...." (laughter).

The Speaker: "The rest confidential." (More laughter).

Mr. Morarji Desai replying on behalf of Mr. K. M Munshi told Mr. S. H. Jhabvala that the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, had instructed all police officers to move in the matter of private cars being used as taxis and to bring the offenders to book. Government was not aware that the private cars used as taxis were doing "the business of girl-lifting."

It was believed that there were about 150 private cars plying for hire. Owners of 20 private taxis had been prosecuted in 1937-38.

The Commissioner of Police was taking action against such owners and drivers. This action consisted in continued prosecutions of owners and drivers, the suspension of the registration of the vehicle used and also the suspension of the licences of the convicted drivers for periods not exceeding one year. The question of permanent disqualification, he added, would be considered where offenders repeated the offence.

The Home Minister informed Mr. V. G. Gopi (Kanara District) that cock-fights were a pastime of the rural population in certain parts of Kanara District and were sometimes accompanied by gambling.

Cock-fights usually took place at annual fairs and other festive occasions, and Government had no information that the labouring classes spent all their savings on them or that they caused many petty quarrels.

A cock-fight did not constitute an offence under the District Police Act except when it was accompanied by public gambling.

Government were considering the question of the application of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1938, to the Kanara District.

In the Bombay Assembly to-day in the absence of Mr. Munshi, Mr. Morarji Desai made a statement during question time that Government had, under consideration, certain proposals for improving the Regulation of motor traffic under the New Motor Vehicles Act which comes into force on 1st July 1939.

Mr. S. H. Jhabvala asked the Government whether they were aware that a number of motor accidents had taken place on Agra Road at Igatpuri junction during 1938.

The Minister replied in the affirmative.

To further queries, the Minister replied that there were fifteen accidents at the junction. Seven prosecutions were launched. In two cases drivers were convicted and the remaining five cases were pending.

Asked by Mr Jhabvala whether Government were aware that the Prant Officer of Bombay is very dilatory in his dealings with prospective purchasers. Mr. Morarji Desai replied: "Delays have occurred in dealing with some prospective purchasers; The question of Responsibility for delay is under investigation."

Commission House Liquidation In New York

WALL STREET BUYING ON REPORTS OF RAIN

New Contracts Quoted At 15 Points Premium

BOMBAY, Aug. 16.

Trading in the New Contract on the New York Cotton Exchange commenced on Tuesday and quotations were about 15 points premium over the old contract.

Values on the market were just about maintained largely owing to general scarcity of contracts, notwithstanding reports from the South indicating that the American Cotton Crop is moving freely.

Premiums on the New Contract were smaller than expected with trading confined chiefly to December option. There is more disposition to buy old contracts against sales of new ones at present differances.

BOMBAY, August 15.

The New York Cotton Market opened steady on Tuesday. Trade covering and Spot house and foreign buying absorbed hedge selling from Texas and Commission House liquidation.

WALL-STREET BUYING.

There was Wall-Street buying on the strength of securities and heavy rains in the Eastern Belt.

LOCAL SELLING.

Prices reacted partially on local and New Orleans selling. Finally realising developed with no follow up on the buying side.

QUIET OPENING.

The Market was quiet at the opening with October 8.75 showing a rise of one point as compared with the previous close. There was scattered selling and October declined to 8.73 which was the lowest level.

SHARP RISE.

At the decline there was active buying and with speculative support prices advanced 12 points from the lowest level and October was quoted 8,85 which was the highest level reached during the second hour.

REALISING APPEARS.

In the afternoon realising appeared which wiped out most of the improvement and October was quoted 8,74. The session closed unchanged to 2 points up. Spot Cotton prices closed unchanged at 9.19 c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market was barely steady and closed at a rise of one point to a decline of one point. Spot Cotton prices closed unchanged at 8.90 c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

The Liverpool Market opened at a rise of 2 points with October 4,36. There was light hedging which met trade calling and Bombay buying.

RAINS IN EAST.

Later on the Market was quiet with reports of favourable weather apart from rains in the East. Hedging met trade calling. The Market closed at a net rise of 1 to 2 points. Middling American Spot Cotton prices advanced 2 points at 5.14 d. per lb.

EGYPTIANS STEADY.

Egyptian Cotton deliveries were steady and Giza futures closed 4 to 5 points up with Spot one point higher at 6.39 d. per lb.

Uppers futures failed to attract any important support and closed unchanged to one point up.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET

The Alexandria Cotton Market was very steady with improved buying. Sakels futures gained 14 to 11 points and Ashmouni futures closed 2 to 3 points up.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York October highest (11-39 a.m.)	8.85+11
New York October lowest (10-9 a.m.)	8.73—01
Liverpool October highest	4.37+03
Liverpool October lowest	4.34

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following cable from their New York friends:—

Professional liquidation checked advance.'

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

New York: Trade bought nears offsetting liquidation. Some mill buying old October, selling new December.

Messrs. Bishwambharlal Maheshwari have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

New York: Advise to straddle buy old contracts sell new between 25 points to 30 points.

Large spot firm selling new contracts 20 points over buying 12 points over.

Market affected favourably by political situation in Europe continuance of rains east of Mississippi reacted on profit-taking sentiment mixed.

Cotton foreign buying early some outside buying further rains Alabama later market eased quiet trading spot houses buyers near months new contracts 12 over old scattered demand distants new 15 over old believe 15 points represents fair commercial difference.

New contracts rules 15 higher certificated stocks further reduced market subject occasional hedging pressure and trade fixing advise purchases near months on setbacks only.

AMERICAN COTTON CARRY-OVER

The Census Bureau has reported that American cotton carryover as on August 1st was 1,30,32,611 running bales which is the largest ever.

Egyptian Cotton

Liverpool, Aug 15

GIZA 2—	
Spot	6.39+1
October	6.21+4
November	6.26+4
January	6.33+4
March	6.38+5
May	6.42+5
UPPERS—	
Spot	5.67+1
October	5.45+1
November	5.45+1
January	5.47+1
March	5.50+1
May	5.52+1
July	5.53—0

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

Broach A/M New York May Rs. 42 1/2

Broach A/M Liverpool May Rs. 35

New York Liverpool: October 28 December 20 January 9 March 2 May 19 July 34

LINSEED OIL

London, Aug 15

Linseed oil naked London per cwt
Aug sellers 24/7 1/2
Linseed oil naked London per cwt
Oct Dec sellers 24/1 1/2

LONDON PRODUCE

London, Aug 15

Rozario Santa Fe Sept sellers 17/7 2
Barietta Russo unquoted
South Australian unquoted

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Aug 15

T T London on:

New York	4.68.13
Paris	176.70
Berlin	11.66 1/2
Madrid	42.25
Montreal	4.68. 3/32
Amsterdam	8.72 1/8
Brussels	27.55 7/8
Milan	89.01
Berne	20.73 3/8
Copenhagen	22.40
Stockholm	19.40 1/4
Oslo	19.90 1/2

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Aug 15

Rupee paper 3 1/2 per cent	£70 1/2
Indian stock 3 per cent 1948	70 3/4
Indian stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	83 3/4
Indian stock 4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	103
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	66 1/2
Conversion loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	92 3/4
War loan 3 1/2 per cent 1952	92
Funding loan 4 per cent 1960/90	105 3/8
Victory Bonds	105 3/8
Chartered Bank of I A and China	6 3/4
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London Reg	73
National Bank of India	28 1/2

LONDON SEEDS

London, Aug 15

Linseed La Plata Hull c.i.f. per ton Aug sellers	11-5-0
Linseed Calcutta London c.i.f. per ton Aug sellers	12-12 6
Linseed Bombay London c.i.f. per ton Aug sellers	13-0-0
Rapeseed Toria Hull/Cont c.i.f. per ton Aug Sept sellers	11-10-0
Cartorseed Bombay Hull c.i.f. per ton Aug Sept sellers	10-18-3

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Aug 16

Following unchanged New York advices, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 154 for Broach A/M delivery. At the opening there was scattered selling and prices declined to Rs. 153/12. There being local showers, it was believed that there would be rains soon. Later on there was scattered buying and prices improved to Rs. 154. In the market there was absence of selling and prices were steady at Rs. 154/4 with a moderate business.

The Liverpool market was due to open at a decline of 2 points on parity with overnight New York quotations, but it opened 3 points down. The local market ruled very steady and with improved buying. Broach A/M was quoted at Rs. 154/8. The market finally closed at 4-30 p.m. as under:—

F G M G—			
Broach J/A	Rs.	158	12 0
Broach A/M		154	2 0
Fine M G—			
Oomra D/J		144	2 0
F G M G—			
Bengal D/J		119	8 0

Cotton Tenders

Bombay, Aug 16

	To-day	Total
Broach J/A	2200	14950

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, Aug 16

	Extra Sprfine	Sup.	Fine	FG	Good
M G—					
Bengal U P		131	128	125	122
Punjab		131	128	125	122
Rajputana		134	131	128	125
Oomra No. 3	158	156	153	150	
C P No. 1	169	167	164	161	
C P No. 2	162	160	157	154	
Broach No. 2		165	163	160	158
Punjab Ame		185	183	180	178
Surat		202	200	197	195
Rajpipla		199	197	194	192
Navsari		211	203	206	204

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, Aug 16

Bengal	—
Bengal Fine	127/29
Bengal F G	124/25
C P 1	157/59
C P 2	155/56
Arvi	155/56
Amraoti	154/55
Ellichpur	154/56
Berar	154/55
Malkapur	150/51
Khandesh	138/43
Jalna Sailu	142/44
Burwah Sanavad	153/54
Khandwa	153/54
Mathia F G	128/34
Broach	158/60
Punjab 4 F	173/78
Punjab 289 F	203/08
Sindh N T	178/88
Surat	195/96
Navsari	206/08
Western Farm	168/76

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

Bombay, Aug. 16.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yester-day	This year.	Last year.
Khandesh		38,836	53,958
Central India		225,377	50,268
Barsi and Nagar	266	95,210	150,321
Hyderabad-Gaorani		4,474	40,380
Berar		162,905	381,448
Central Provinces		39,086	85,348
Total Oomras	268	565,938	711,721
Dholera	181	277,774	158,332
N.-W. Provinces		10,438	3,112
Rajputana	41	81,052	16,563
Sind-Punjab	251	336,462	526,316
Broach	122	415,066	267,511
Coompta and Dharwar		154,313	82,926
Westerns-Northerns		97,969	28,766
Cocoanada		98	23
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		2,677	7,481
American		3,487	177,893
Egyptian, African and Sudan	4,543	385,030	534,255
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		267	1,171
Total	5,416	2,330,771	2,514,070
Arrived by road to 10th Aug. 39		392,835	...

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept. to 10th Aug.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yester-day	This year.	Last year.
Europe	611	314,462	334,510
Japan and China	7,844	1,278,954	738,789
Coast Ports		25,039	62,361
Up-country by Rail		281,646	379,396
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan		64,300	5,375
Total	8,455	1,974,497	1,520,531

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Aug 15

Broach J/A highest 160 1/4 lowest 159 1/4 closing 159 3/4

Broach A/M highest 155 7/8 lowest 154 3/4 closing 155 1/8

Oomra D/J highest 147 3/4 lowest 146 3/4 closing 146 3/4

Bengal D/J highest 120 3/4 lowest 120 closing 120 1/4

Night session: Broach A/M opened 155 1/8 highest 155 1/8 lowest 154 3/4 closing 154 7/8

Broach J/A closing 159 1/2

Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria, Aug 15

SAKELS—	
November	12.60+14
January	12.59+11
March	12.66+11
ASHMOUNI—	
August	8.33—1
October	9.62—0
December	9.70—3
February	9.75+2
April	9.81+2
GIZA—	
November	11.47+2
January	11.58+1
March	11.75+2

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Aug 16

On Tuesday London gold prices were reduced 1/2d. at £7-8-7.

London Paris Exchange rate was unchanged at 176.70. Dollar sterling cross rate was 4.68.13 at London and 4.68 1/8 at New York.

RISE IN SILVER

London silver prices ruled firm and Spot prices advanced 1/8d. at 17 5/16d. and forward quotations was raised 1/8d. at 17d. India and speculators bought. Offerings were small. Later small business was done at 1/16th under fixed rate and buyers were satisfied but there were further sellers at lower rates.

NEW YORK IMPROVES

New York Spot silver price also improved 1/8 cent at 35 3/4 cents per ounce. Shanghai T T on London was quoted 3 1/4d.

PRICE PARITIES

London Bombay Spot silver parity on the last closing of London market was Rs. 46-13-0. Forward parity was Rs. 46-1-9.

EASIER FEELING

The local market displayed easier feeling and after yesterday's upturn, there was increased selling in silver and prices declined to Rs. 45/13. Gold was quiet. Quotations were as under:

GOLD

Ready	37	1	9
2nd Shravan delivery	37	1	6
2nd Tejimandi	0	1	0
Bhadrapad delivery	37	1	3
Bhadrapad Tejimandi	0	3	0

SILVER

Ready	46	2	0
2nd Shravan delivery	45	13	0
2nd Shravan Tejimandi	0	14	0
Bhadrapad delivery	47	7	0
Bhadrapad Tejimandi	1	8	0

LONDON SILVER

London, Aug 15

Spot	17 5/16
Forward	17

LONDON GOLD

London, Aug 15

Gold Bars Fine per oz	£7-8-7

LONDON METALS

London, Aug 15

Copper	£44 7 6
Lead	£15 12 6
Spelter	£14 13 9
Tin	£225 5 0

Bombay Metals

Bombay, Aug 16

London market—	
Standard copper cash	£44 5 0
Standard copper 3 months	£44 10 0
Electrolytic copper	£50 15 0
Bombay market—	
Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 39 14 0
Copper sheets	Rs. 49 10 0
Tone: Steady.	

WEATHER OVER U.S.A. COTTON BELT

Liverpool, Aug 16

Continued rains, excessive rain have fallen in Eastern Belt and Alabama, more rain expected, temperatures between 95 and 100 degrees in Western Belt.

Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

London, Aug. 15.

September	£11 12 6
November	£11 3 9

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, Aug 16

Castorseeds Sept—			
Opening	29	4	0
Highest	29	8	0
Lowest	29	4	0
Closing	29	8	0
Castorseeds May—			
Opening	29	12	0
Highest	29	12	0
Lowest	29	7	0
Closing	29	9	0
Groundnuts Aug—			
Opening	30	9	6
Highest	31	0	0
Lowest	30	8	6
Closing	31	0	0
Groundnuts Feb—			
Opening	30	5	0
Highest	30	11	3
Lowest	30	5	0
Closing	30	9	3
Cottonseeds Sept—			
Opening	28	5	0
Highest	28	8	0
Lowest	28	4	0
Closing	28	8	0
Cottonseeds Jan—			
Opening	22	11	0
Highest	22	12	0
Lowest	22	8	6
Closing	22	10	6

Wheat Liverpool

Liverpool, Aug. 15.

October	14d.
December	46d.
March	48 1/4d.

Wheat Chicago

Chicago, Aug. 15.

September	del 0.61 7/8.
December	del 0.64 3/4
May	del 0.65.

New York Sugar

New York, Aug. 15.

September	1.87
November	1.92
January	1.89
March	1.92

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, Aug. 16.

Ready Javas	15	5	0
Shipment August	4	15	0
Shipment September	5	0	0
Shipment Oct.-Dec.	5	4	0

LONDON SUGAR

London, Aug 15

December ... sh. 6 1/2d.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Aug 16

2 3/4 p.c. 1948-52 Loan	98/6
3 1/2 p.c. G P Notes (Cash)	98
3 p.c. 1951-54 Loan	99/14
3 p.c. 1941 Bond	102/8
3 p.c. 1963/65 Loan	97/10
3 1/2 p.c. 1947-50 Loan	104
4 p.c. 1943 Bond	107/6
4 p.c. 1960/70 Loan	110/12
4 1/2 p.c. 1955-60 Loan	116
5 p.c. 1940-43 Loan	103/12
TAXFREE LOANS	
3 p.c. 1945/55 Loan	114
4 p.c. 1953-83 Mysore Loan	111/12
5 p.c. 1955 Mysore Loan	121/0
CORPORATION DEBENTURES	
4 p.c. B. P. T. 1974	108/0
4 p.c. M. Deb. 1974	107/0
5 p.c. M. Deb. 1959	118/0
6 p.c. M. Deb. 1954	128/0
6 p.c. K. P. I. 1955	127/0

Note: 3 1/2 per cent G P Notes opened to-day at Rs. 97-11-6 and on news that the Bengal Government Loan is oversubscribed jumped up to Rs. 98-3-6 for current settlement. The budlee difference ruled in the vicinity of eight annas.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, Aug 16

B. C. RATES—

T T D D 1/5 7/8 to December

LONDON—

Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 29/32 Aug./Oct.

Bank's buying T T 1/5 15/16 Aug.

Bank's buying D D 1/5 31/32

Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 1/32 to Nov 1/6 1/16 Dec/July

NEW YORK—

Bank's selling T T 287

Bank's buying T T 284 3/4

Bank's buying D D 284

PARIS—

Bank's selling T T 1308

Bank's buying T T 1328

JAPAN—

Bank's selling T T 78 1/2

Bank's buying T T 77 1/4

Bank's buying 60 days 77

AMSTERDAM—

Bank's selling D D 64 1/2

JAVA—

Bank's selling D D 64 3/8

HONGKONG—

Bank's selling D D 82 3/4

SHANGHAI—

Bank's selling D D 22 nominal

SINGAPURE—

Bank's selling D D 157 7/8

BERLIN—

Bank's selling D D 86

CROSS RATE—

Hongkong London 1/2 5/8 16th instant

Shanghai London 0/3 17/32 16th instant

Japan London 1/2 1/64 16th instant

Java London 8.70 3/4 16th instant

New York London 4.68.12 15th instant

London New York 4.68.13 15th instant

London Paris 176.70 15th instant

London Italy 89.01 15th instant

London Belgium 27.55 7/8 15th instant

London Switzerland 20.73 3/8 15th instant

London Berlin 11.66 1/2 15th instant

London Stockholm 19.39 15th instant

London Amsterdam 8.71 7/8 15th instant

Tone of Sterling Exchange: Very steady.

Gold £7-8-7 1/2 14th instant

Gold £7-8-7 15th instant

Silver London Ready 17 3/16 14th instant

Silver London Ready 17 5/16 15th instant

Silver London Forward 16 7/8 14th instant

Silver London Forward 17 15th instant

Silver New York Ready 35 5/8 14th instant

Silver New York Ready 35 3/4 15th instant

London discounts 3 months 11/16 per cent 14th instant

London discounts 3 months 11/16 per cent 15th instant

London discounts 6 months 1 1/8 per cent 14th instant

London discounts 6 months 1 1/8 per cent 15th instant

Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 2 per cent

Money:—Call 1/4 per cent

3 months 1/2 per cent.

6 months 1 per cent.

Tone:—Very easy.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

New York, Au 15

Call Loan London	1/2
3 per cent	70 3/4
3 1/2 per cent	83 3/4
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	96 3/4
4 per cent 1948/53	102 3/4
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	108
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	110
5 per cent 1942/47	105 1/2
3 per cent 1949/52	94 1/4
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	66 1/2
3 1/2 per cent War loan	82
4 per cent Funding loan 1960/90	105 3/8
Indian Iron and Steel New Ord	36/6

Reserve Bank Of India

The Reserve Bank of India in a communique states:—

The list for Rs. 250 lakhs of 3 per cent. Punjab Bonds, 1949 was oversubscribed and closed at 11-45 a.m. to-day. Total subscriptions amounted approximately to Rs. 2,79,00,000. Applications for Rs. 1,000 and under have been allotted in full. Other applications have been allotted 90 per cent, rounded to the next higher multiple of Rs. 100. Refunds will be made immediately at the offices of the Reserve Bank of India where applications were lodged on presentation of the relative receipts.

Produce Receipts

Bombay, Aug. 16.

Wheat	22,806 cwts.
Linseed	5,568 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	22 cwts.
Gingellyseed	124 cwts.
Poppyseed	140 cwts.
Groundnuts	3,089 cwts.
Castorseed	540 cwts.
Rice	4,946 cwts.
Myrabollams	918 cwts.
Cottonseed	1,382 cwts.
Mowraseed	64 cwts.
Gram	683 cwts.
Joowar	2,083 cwts.
Maize	38 cwts.
Barley	756 cwts.
Bajree	2,243 cwts.
Indian Sugar	58 cwts.

LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Aug. 15.

Messrs. Lewis and Jones, Bombay, have received the following quotations by cable from their London Agents:

	Latest Prices.
Amalgamated Tin Mines of Nigeria Ltd.	£0 5 0
Guest, Keen and Nettlefold	1 5 0
Turner and Newall	3 19 0
Associated Electric Industries	2 1 6
Attock Oil	2 15 0
Barsi Light Railways	50 0 0
Automatic Telephone and Elec. Ord.	2 6 0
Castlefield (Klang) Rubber	0 2 6
Beira Railways	1 1 3
United Br. Oilfields of Trinidad	0 8 6
Marconi International Marine	1 7 9
Western Union Telegraph	dol 27.50
General Electric Ordinary	3 14 3
Fairey Aviation Co. Ltd.	1 0 3
Perak Hydro Electric Ordinary	0 14 9
International Railways of C. America	dol 4.50
Malayalam Plantations	1 9 3
British Burma Petroleum	0 4 9
Soudan Plantation Syndicate	1 4 9
British South Africa (Chartered)	1 1 0
Pahang Consolidated Ord.	0 11 0
Indian Copper Corporation Ord.	0 2 3
Brazilian Traction Light and Power	dol 8.625
Marlu Gold Mining Areas Ltd.	0 9 0
New Goldfields of Venezuela Ltd.	0 4 1½
Trust of Bank and Insurance Shares	0 17 6
Trust of Bank Share Units	0 16 9
Trust of Insurance Share Units	0 19 3
British Treasury Bills (3 months)	0 14 0
	7 p.c. p.a.

BURMA CORPORATION LTD.

BADWIN MINES

During the month of July 1939 39,632 tons of ore were mined, including 307 tons of High Grade Ore. 37,100 tons of Ore were milled in the Treatment Plant producing 12,902 tons of Leady Concentrates.

11,146 tons of Lead-bearing material, including 256 tons of High Grade Ore were smelted in the Blast Furnaces, producing 6,353 tons Hard Lead for treatment in the Refinery.

Refinery Products were:—

6,250 tons Refined Lead.

485,000 ounces Refined Silver.

Of Silver production 6,420 ounces were recovered from the Treatment of Copper Matte.

Experimental Zinc Plant produced 5,156 tons Zinc Concentrates, assaying 6.95 ounces of Silver, 3.42 per cent Lead, 58.15 per cent Zinc.

In addition to the above 600 tons Copper Matte were produced from the treatment of accumulated smelter by-products and 8,337 tons Copper Ore.

100 tons of Refined Antimonial Lead and 285 tons Speiss were also produced.

Included in the tonnage of Refined Lead is 275 tons recovered from the smelting of Copper Ore.

MADRAS SHARE BAZAR

Bombay, Aug. 16.

	Rs.	a.	p.
3 per cent 1951/54	100,	1	0
3 per cent 1963/65	97	11	0
3 1/2 per cent G. P. Notes settlement 15 Aug.	97	12	0
3 1/2 per cent G. P. Notes settlement 1st Sept.	97	4	0
4 per cent 1943	107	9	0
3 per cent Mysore	102	0	0
4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore	112	8	0
5 per cent 1943/53 Mysore	107	0	0
3 per cent Madras 1959	98	1	0
I. Commercial Bank	50	0	0
Indian Steel Rolling	3	0	0
Deccan Sugar	33	8	0
Indian Copper	1	9	6
A. Cement Merger	121	8	0
East Tanjore Elec.	12	0	0
East Tanjore New Elec Ord.	125	0	0
Vellore Elec Pref	10	12	0
Trichi Srirangam Elec.	15	12	0
Devasola Tea	5	13	0
Cochin Rubber	10	4	0
Vasant Mills	90	0	0
Buckingham Mills	175	0	0

Note.—Market generally steady. Bank shares barely steady. Plantings featureless. Government securities fairly steady. Electric shares very steady and better demand.

BOMBAY COTTON STATISTICS

Receipts from 1st Sept 1938 to 10th Aug 1939 (by rail and sea)		2,321,537
Receipts from 1st Sept 1938 to 10th Aug 1939 (by road—estimated)		392,855
		2,714,392
Same time last year		2,500,814
Exports from 1st Sept 1938 to 10th August 1939	1938-39	1937-38
United Kingdom	77,998	64,845
Continent	236,039	269,240
China	426,503	84,914
Japan	852,451	653,875
Coast Ports	35,039	62,361
U. S. A.	426	525
Total	1,628,456	1,135,760
Total exports by rail, 1st Sept 1938 to 10th August 1939		281,646
Estimated mill consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept 1938 to 10th August 1939		851,595
Same time last year		1,018,566
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by exports, dealers and mills in Bombay on 10th August 1939		782,525
Same time last year		968,033

KARACHI STATISTICS

Total receipts of cotton from up-country from 1st Sept to 1938 to 3rd August 1939	1,737,457
Same time last year	1,503,929
Total cotton shipped from 1st Sept 1938 to 27th July 1939	1,589,252
Same time last year	1,247,631

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

An Account pursuant to the Reserve Bank of India, Act, 1934, for the week ended the 11th day of August 1939.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

LIABILITIES—	Rs.
Notes held in the Banking Department	34,28,14,000
Notes in circulation:—	
(a) Legal Tender in India	170,92,59,000
(b) Legal Tender in Burma only	9,75,72,000
Total Notes issued	214,96,45,000
Total Liabilities	214,96,45,000

ASSETS.—	
A. Gold Coin and Bullion:—	
(a) Held in India	41,54,48,000
(b) Held outside India	2,86,98,000
Sterling Securities	59,50,91,000
Total of A.	103,91,57,000
B. Rupee Coin	73,66,62,000
Government of India Rupee Securities	37,38,26,000
Internal Bills of Exchange and other commercial Paper	...
Total Assets	214,96,45,000

Ratio of Total of A to Liabilities: 48.341 per cent.

Statement of the Affairs of the Reserve Bank of India, Banking Department as on the 11th August, 1939.

LIABILITIES—	Rs.
Capital paid u p	5,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	5,00,00,000
Deposits:—	
(a) Government	
(1) Central Govt. of India	6,23,49,000
(2) Government of Burma	2,10,15,000
(3) Other Government Accounts	3,43,54,000
(b) Banks	23,33,35,000
(c) Others	84,28,000
Bills Payable	7,96,000
Other Liabilities	1,57,20,000
Rupees	47,59,92,000

ASSETS—	
Notes:—	
(a) Legal Tender in India	34,27,77,000
(b) Legal Tender in Burma only	37,000
Rupee Coin	6,31,000
Subsidiary Coin	5,84,000
Bills Purchased and Discounted:—	
(a) Internal	...
(b) External	...
(c) Government Treasury Bills	27,96,000
Balances held abroad*	3,37,24,000
Loans and Advances to Governments	1,16,00,000
Other Loans and Advances	2,00,000
Investments	7,25,21,000
Other Assets	1,11,22,000
Rupees	47,59,92,000

*Includes Cash and Short term Securities.

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Aug 15

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:

	Dollars
Amr Power and Lt 5 per cent Pfd	42
Elec Power and Lt 7 per cent Pfd	97
Amr Water Works and Electric dol 6 Pfd	87
Electric Bond and Share Common	10 1/8
Electric Bond and Share 5 per cent Pfd	61
Columbia Gas and Electric	8
American Telephone and Telegraph	166
Western Union Telegraph	24 3/4
Union Pacific	88
New York Central	14 3/4
Gillette Safety Razor dol 3 Pfd	53
American Tobacco 'B'	62
Union Carbon and Carbide	81
Amrex Corporation	21 7/8
Texas Corporation	35 1/2
Dupont	161 1/2
Socony	11 1/2
Consolidated Oil	6 3/4
Guaranty Trust	267
United States Steel	49 1/4
Bethlehem Steel	62
Crucible Steel	33
Republic Steel	17
Alleghany Ludlum Steel	18
Int Nickel of Canada	50
U S Smelting	53
U S Rubber	43 3/4
Anaconda Copper Mining	26 1/8
Chrysler Motors	83 1/2
General Motors	47 7/8
General Electric	35 7/8
American Radiator	11
Douglas Aircraft	68 1/2
Woolworth	46 1/4
Lockheed	25 1/4
Chase National Bank	32
National City Bank of New York	25 1/4

Bombay Yarn Exchange

Bombay, Aug 16

Yarn No. 6 1/2s August 96 October 96 December 97

Yarn No. 10 1/2s August 108 1/2 October 109 1/2 December 109 1/2

Yarn No. 20 1/2s August 137 October 138 December 138

Yarn No. 40s August 209 October 209 December 209

American Cotton Figures

F P Bales	1939-40	1938-39
Receipts to date 15-8-39	156000	126000
Receipts yesterday 15-8-39	17000	14000
Exports to date 15-8-39	98000	120000
Stock at Ports 11-8-39	1979000	2403000
Stock at Interior Towns 11-8-39	2432000	1931000
Stock at Liverpool 11-8-39	597000	765000
Visible Supply 11-8-39	4808000	5544000
Quantity in sight 11-8-39	245000	139000
Quantity out of sight 11-8-39	227000	214000

LONDON RUBBER

London, Aug 15

Smoked sheets standard ribbed per lb Unchanged.

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The Bombay Chronicle

Regd. No. B 1065

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

BOMBAY: THURSDAY, AUGUST 17, 1939

SKIN BOONE LOTION
CURES rapidly BARBER'S ITCH, RING-WORM of all kinds and anywhere on the body. INSTANT CURE for STINGS of MOSQUITOES and other insects. Will not stain clothes. Will not injure the most delicate skin. No discomfort of Grease or Oil. Will dry up instantly on application. Cure guaranteed.
Agents:
Sorabji Hormusji & Co.,
BOMBAY 2.

NO COMPULSORY HINDUSTANI IN BOMBAY UNIVERSITY

Prof. Shah's Resolution Defeated By Casting Vote Of Vice-Chancellor

Second Attempt To Debar Vice-Chancellor To Take Part In Any Election Also Fails

The Scheme for the administration of the P. G. Singhanee Trust of Rs. 12,00,000 was approved by the Bombay University Senate at its meeting held on Wednesday.

The Senate threw out Mr. K. T. Shah's proposal to recommend to Government to amend the University Act so as to debar the Vice-Chancellor from taking an active part in any election to any University body or authority.

Compulsory Hindustani

The proposal to consider the advisability and feasibility of introducing Hindustani as a compulsory language for study in the courses of studies leading up to graduation in the Faculty of Arts, which was sponsored by the same member, was also defeated by the casting vote of Mr. R. P. Masani, the Vice-Chancellor, who presided.

Affiliation Of Colleges For Teaching Diploma

At the outset the Senate accepted the application for extension of affiliation of the following colleges for the course of Diploma in teaching for three years from June 20, 1939:—

Fergusson College, Poona; Nowrosjee Wadia College, Poona, Ramnarain Ruia College, Bombay Sir Parasurambhaw College, Poona M. T. B. College, Surat; Lingraj College, Belgaum and St. Xavier's College, Bombay.

LAW SCHOOL AT BELGAUM

The Senate also granted affiliation to the Law College proposed to be started at Belgaum, from November 1939 to end of May 1940, for the old LL.B. course and from June 1940 to end of May 1942, for the old and new LL.B. courses.

The Senate then approved several demands for supplementary grants and renewal of lapsed grants. Important among these are a grant of Rs. 5,259 to be incurred by the University in consequence of the study leave granted to Mr. G. B. Jambusarwala, of the Department of Chemical Technology who is proceeding to Switzerland, Germany and England, and one of Rs. 500 being the contribution of the Bombay University to meet the expenses of the proposed Cricket Match between the Combined Universities and the M.C.C. to be played at Lahore in October 1939.

UNIVERSITY BULLETIN

The Senate also approved the proposal to publish a University Bulletin and agreed to the appointment of a full-time officer on a salary of Rs. 150 per month to manage the publication of the Bulletin and to look after the publication of the University Journal.

SINGHANEE TRUST

The Senate, on the motion of Diwan Bahadur K. M. Jhaveri, also set its final seal of approval on the scheme for the administration of the P. G. Singhanee Bequest.

According to the terms agreed between the University and the Trustees of the Bequest, the total amount available from the endowment will be Rs. 42,000 a year. Out of this a sum of Rs. 31,560 is to be made available for teaching posts and Rs. 10,500 for maintaining fellowships.

Under the first head there is to be one Reader in Chemical Engineering, three lecturers, one each in Experimental Dyeing, Industrial Chemistry and Fuel Technology and three demonstrators, one each in Chemical Engineering, Industrial and Tinctorial Chemistry and Mechanical Engineering. Under the latter head there will be instituted ten fellowships for research in Chemical Technology and two for research in pure chemistry.

The Trustees of the Singhanee Trust will have the power to nominate one representative on the Board of Visitors of the University department of Chemical Technology.

UNIVERSITY'S CONTRIBUTION

The University is to transfer a sum equal to the trust fund to constitute a building fund for providing buildings and equipment for the purpose of the department.

UNIVERSITY JOURNAL

The Senate next considered the proposal of Prof. M. D. Avasare requesting the Syndicate to consider the desirability of adopting measures to regularise the publication and increase the status of the Journal of the Bombay University.

Prof. Avasare said that Rs. 49,000 had already been spent on the journal but the result had not been satisfactory. He therefore, suggested that the journal should be published every month and all those who get research fellowships or grants should be compelled to publish their Research Papers in the journal.

Dr. K. G. Naik moved that the proposal be referred back to the Syndicate. He urged that there was no method nor any regu-

(Continued on Page 8, Col. 1).

INDUSTRIAL PLAN FOR PUNJAB

Prof. K. T. Shah Invited To Prepare

The Punjab Government have invited Prof. K. T. Shah, Hon. General Secretary of the Indian Industrial Planning Committee, to prepare an Industrial Plan for the Province Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru, President of the Planning Committee, had sometime ago written to various Provincial Governments suggesting how they should prepare industrial plans for their respective provinces. It is, in pursuance of this suggestion, it seems, that the Punjab Government have invited Prof. K. T. Shah to undertake the preparation of an industrial plan for the Punjab. The Government of Nepal also, it is understood, are contemplating a planned development of industries and, the "Chronicle" understands that Prof. K. T. Shah has been approached with a view to his undertaking the task.

PUNJAB GOVT. LOAN FULLY SUBSCRIBED

SIMLA, August 16.

It is announced that the Punjab Government Loan for rupees two and a half crores which opened this morning at ten was fully subscribed within about a hundred minutes. By 11-45 a.m., the loan was closed.

The loan is issued in the form of three per cent. bonds, the issue price being 98 per cent. and the period of maturity ten years."—A.P.

Rs. 1,000 Salary For Bengal Ministerial Whip

CALCUTTA, Aug. 16.

The "United Press" understands that Mr. K. Sahabuddin, Chief Whip of the Ministerial Coalition Party in the Bengal Assembly, will henceforward get a salary of Rs. 1,000 a month from the Public Exchequer.

Mr. Chaudhury, Chief Whip and Mr. Nasirulla, Deputy Whip of the Party in the Upper House will get salaries of Rs. 500 and Rs. 400 a month respectively. They will enjoy the status of Parliamentary Secretaries.

It is further understood that the Bengal Cabinet at a recent meeting approved these salaries.—United Press.

Saurashtra Seva Samiti And Famine Relief

(From Our Correspondent)

RAJKOT, Aug. 14.

The Saurashtra Seva Samiti which held its special meeting at Bhavnagar on August 12 and 13 and which was attended by several prominent workers of the province, decided that the balance of Rs. 5,000 should be immediately disbursed in granting relief where it is badly needed.

It was finally decided to set up individual committees for Agency areas and separate for the States which should work in co-operation with official committees.

Thus regional surveys will be made and on the score of such reports, more or less relief work will be undertaken.

Judgment In Dharwar Bank Fraud Case

Three Accused Sentenced To Hard Labour: One Acquitted

(From Our Own Correspondent)

DHARWAR, Aug. 14.

Judgment was delivered to-day in what was known as the Dharwar Bank Fraud Case by Mr. G. H. Guggali, I.C.S., Sessions Judge, Dharwar, before whom the case was being tried for a month and a half. The accused were Mr. R. V. Bhandivad, Mr. K. S. Joshi, Mr. V. N. Phatak, and Mr. V. G. Phatak

Mr. R. V. Bhandivad and Mr. K. S. Joshi were each sentenced to undergo one year's rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 500 in default to suffer 6 months' more.

Mr. V. N. Phatak was found not guilty and was acquitted.

Mr. V. G. Phatak was sentenced to 3 years' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 500 in default to suffer 6 months' more.

The three accused who were convicted by Mr. Guggali were removed to Belgaum Central Prison to-day from Dharwar.

CINEMA MANAGER ASSAULTED

European Hospital Refuses To Admit Victim?

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 16.

Mr. James Ralph, Manager, the Regent Cinema House in the Civil Lines was fatally wounded last night while returning home after midnight. It appears that Mr. Ralph was way-laid by some persons near the bridge in the civil lines. The victim was riding on a bicycle and the miscreants apparently gave him a lathi blow on the head, fracturing his skull. Thereafter, they stabbed him with a sharp weapon. Mr. Ralph was picked up by police constables patrolling on night duty in an unconscious state and amidst a pool of blood. Mr. Ralph was taken to the European Civil Hospital situated near the scene of the occurrence, but it is alleged that the European Hospital declined to admit Ralph or render first aid to him saying that the hospital did not admit "police cases". Mr. Ralph was then brought to Colin Hospital in the city where he is lying in a precarious condition. He is still unconscious and very little hope of his recovery is entertained.

INDIA'S "NEW FRONTIERS"

Dr. Pattabhi On Implications Of Wardha Anti-War Resolution

MADRAS, Aug. 15.

"Supposing it is said that the frontiers of India are in Cairo or in Singapore; even so the barest courtesy that is due to party leaders in the Assembly warranted that the Viceroy should have apprised them of his intention to mobilise troops to the new frontiers which India should be proud to own, for its military boundaries appear to be extending in inverse proportion to its democratic powers," observed Dr. B. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, a member of the Congress Working Committee, who arrived in Madras this morning from Wardha, in the course of an interview to the "United Press," commenting on the resolution adopted by the Congress Working Committee condemning the despatch of Indian troops outside India without the consent of the Legislature.

Proceeding Dr. Pattabhi referred to the resolution passed on the floor of the Legislature stating that no troops could be sent out of India unless the consent of the Legislature was obtained, and remarked that all formality and convention had been thrown to the winds this time.

AUTOCRACY AT CENTRE.

Referring to the resolution adopted by the Working Committee at Delhi that the Congress would no longer tolerate the continuance of India under autocratic rule at the Centre, simultaneously with provincial autonomy in the provinces, he said that the implication of the resolution was that further extension of the life of the Central Assembly would be resented, and nowadays the Congress had the reputation of being as good as its word. He added: "It may not come up to the expectations of the more forward friends, but it must make a move at least to keep up its own interpretations."

Questioned whether the business of the Central Legislature could not be carried on as on previous occasions without the Congress "bloc", Dr. Pattabhi replied: "Though Congressmen in the Assembly number only 43, their power and influence depend not on the number but on the moral force. The British Government wants to show that it is doing things in India with the support of the Opposition as much as possible,' though the Legislature as at present constituted is a mockery and farce."

Concluding Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya remarked:—

"This withdrawal of the Congress "bloc" from the Central Legislature will go home to the British. But it is not how it reacts upon the British that prompted us to take such steps. Our sense of duty impels us to take them."—United Press.

Mahadev Desai For Simla

NEW DELHI, Aug. 16.

Mr. Mahadev Desai is expected to arrive in Delhi to-night. He will be leaving for Simla to-night by the 10-10 p.m. train.—A.P.

Grading Movement Spreads

Reduction Of Freights: Mechanical Flaying

Mechanical flaying, refrigerator, van, cigarette tobacco, cocoanuts acreage, underground storing of sugar and Gur, railway freight reduction, legislation in provinces and State, were among the subjects which occupied the attention of the Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India and his staff during May and June. 1939

MODERN FLAYING AND SKIN ATLAS.

Proposals for the introduction of mechanical flaying in India have been prepared. Efforts have been made to secure the support to the Agmark scheme of flayers and butchers in Bombay. The opening ofo flaying demonstration centres and the training of a few local butchers in modern methods in Bhopal are under consideration.

GRADED FRUITS.

The grading of mangoes in Bengal, Madras, Bombay, Bihar, the United Provinces and Mysore, of apples in the United Provinces and of peaches, plums and apricots in North West Frontier Province; marketing of oranges in Coorg; drying of tomatoes, celery and onions; production of oranges in Tunis; Imperial Fruit Show and Canners' Exhibition, London; and Grading and Marking Rules 1939, are subjects engaging the Central Staff.

A mango grading station has been set up at Rohanpur in Bengal, grading of Alfonso mangoes was started at Ratnagiri in Bombay, and an experimental orange grading station is to be opened in the coming season in Chak, Lyallpur, the Punjab.

The provincial authorities are considering the introduction of a fruit preservation and canning course in girls' schools in the United Provinces. The opening of fruit grading and packing stations at Bhowali has been further discussed with growers of the Kumaon Hills.

GHEE ADULTERATION.

An investigation into the special characteristics of Lower Sind cow ghee is in progress, the report in the Central Provinces has been completed, as also that on the marketing of ghee and butter for Delhi province; adulteration was discussed by the Agricultural Marketing Adviser with the municipal analyst at Lahore; a check sample collected in Bihar and Orissa is under the examination of the Central Laboratory at Cawnpore; information on the prices in Hyderabad has been collected; and preliminary investigation on the commodity is in progress in Gwalior. A Ghee grading station has been opened at Darbhanga. Attempts have been made to popularise the Agmark Ghee in Surma Valley, Assam. The analytical data of country and creamery butter are being examined, with a view to drawing up of grade standards.

RICES.

A scheme of co-operative rice export to Ceylon put forward by some merchants has been discussed at Kuttalam, Madras. Additional information on the marketing of rice was supplied by the Punjab, and supplementary information on the commodity was collected in Bihar, Orissa and in Mysore and supplied by respective marketing staffs.

LEGISLATION.

Proposals have been submitted to the Government of Bengal for setting up a Marketing Department and a Marketing Board from the next financial year. It is expected that the Bengal Agricultural Produce Markets Bill will be presented before the Legislature shortly.

In Bihar a proposal for legislation on standard weights is under consideration. A Bill on the establishment of regulated markets has been passed and another on agricultural produce grading and marking referred to a select committee by the Mysore Legislative Council.

ORGANIZED ACTION.

Organized action by consumers and the trade is spreading. At the instance of the Agricultural Marketing Adviser, an informal conference was convened at Simla by the Director of Contracts, Army Headquarters, to discuss the policy of buying rice for the Defence Services with special reference to the relative merits of raw and parboiled rices. The meeting was attended by Agricultural Marketing Adviser and the Senior Marketing Officer.

At Giridih, Bihar and Orissa the Ghee Merchants' Association have appointed two persons to carry out physical tests for all imported ghee. Failure to return the rejected ghee within three days by the party who imported it, is met by a penalty of quarter anna to the Association. Establishment of a marketing corporation and Government warehouses in North West Frontier Province is receiving attention. There are Plantain and Sugarcane Societies in Mayanur, Madras which have been given suggestions about marketing of their produce.

The Standard Linseed Contract which has been in operation in the Marwadi Chambers of Commerce for many months past was tested other day when the May position was liquidated. Some 121,500 maunds of linseed were delivered without a single appeal against the results of surveys having any bearing on the terms of the contract. It may be concluded therefore that the contract has amply justified its workability.

Egg merchants in Travancore have been sounded on starting an egg exporters organization.

PROTECTION TO MUSEUMS

Against International Burglars Stealing Coins And Relics

CALCUTTA, Aug. 16.

In view of the existence of international gang burglars in India who have specially diverted their attention to stealing coins and other historical relics deposited in the various museums in India, the authorities of the Indian Museum, Calcutta, have moved the Government of India to take early steps to make safe from burglars the coin room of the archaeological section of the Museum, wherein are deposited thousands of coins the face value of which is more than Rs. 2,00,000, as also ancient relics, including a jewelled necklace of Moghul Emperor Shah Jehan and his emerald scent-cup, the price of which may shoot upto Rs. 1,00,000.—United Press.

Sardar Patel For Ahmedabad

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 16.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel will be arriving here on August 19. He is expected to make a tour of the famine stricken parts of Gujarat. He has called a meeting of the Executive Committee of the G.P.C.C. on August 20 to consider the famine situation in Gujarat.—A.P.

Edgar Wallace Detective Story: Day By Day

THE POISON THORN

INSPECTOR WADE

HE'S IN A FOG ABOUT SOME DAME. I'M GONNA INVESTIGATE HER . . .
BLIMEY, SIR, I'LL KEEP ME PEEPERS ON 'IM ALL RIGHT!
A YOUNG LADY RIDING A CHESTNUT MARE FROM YOUR STABLES LOST SOMETHING YESTERDAY. I WONDER WHERE I CAN GET IN TOUCH WITH HER?
YOU MEAN MISS THORNE...SHE'S OUT RIDING NOW - BE BACK ANY MINUTE.
A FELLOW WAS LOOKING FOR YOU, MISS THORNE . . . . BUT I GUESS HE GOT TIRED WAITIN' . . . .
THAT'S THE DAME! TRAIL THAT CAR!
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